HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD.
HUBBUCK'S COLOURS and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE and COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
Beware of Counterfeits of Name and Trade Marks.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER.
8oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 3s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very adhesive and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Blites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

No. 50,612—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.,

HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER 18TH APRIL.

IN consequence of the demand for ACCOMMODATION by the HOMEWARD MAIL of the 18th April, a larger Steamer, the "AUSTRALIA," has been fixed in place of the "Oriental" and some more Passages can now be booked.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4304	T. F. Creery	15th Feb.
B.I. CARTHAGE	6207	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4233	A. Symons	29th "
P.&O. SHANNON	3438	E. Cowie	7th March
P.&O. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	6981	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.S. AUSTRALIA	6961	J. Heaven	18th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	25th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4302	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† GANGES	4301	F. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked P. & O. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

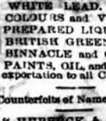
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL : CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassvich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassvich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 607	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,881	370	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April " 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELECTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d., and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price as 9 Per Yard.

Free Samples on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 20th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Mureh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, about the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CIVIL SERVICE CUP WINNER, 1896,
"MULBERRY,"
The Property of Lt.-Col. J. ANDERSON, A. V. D. (Ret.) Of the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, Byculla, Bombay,
To whom Apply for further particulars.

NOTICE.
SALE OF APOLLO HOTEL.

THIS well-known HOTEL will be SOLD under the orders of the High Court by PUBLIC AUCTION as a going concern on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February 1896, at 3-30 P.M., by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in consequence of dissolution of Partnership between the present owners.

For further particulars see in the column of "Sales by Auction" in to day's "Bombay Gazette."

C. A. TURNER,
Receiver.

GENT'S
COMPLETE
OUTFITTING.
ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
ESTBD. 1870.

TO SUPPLY a LONG-FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.

The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatori s so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted.

Terms for the School will be found below.

SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).

FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.

Subscription for one year—

Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where a accommodation for the School has been provided.

A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Race Waiers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly can most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STYLES
GENTS' COLLARS
FOR DAY WEAR
OR EVENING DRESS.

DRESS SOCKS, AND TIES,
GLOVES, HANDKFS.

SHIRT STUDS,
LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION

READY FOR WEAR.
DRESS SHIRTS,
ONE STUD—SQUARE CUFF.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.
A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK
UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas got faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
15, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!
THE GUZERAT DAIRY COMPANY, BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of British Aristocracy and Regimental Institutes of all parts of the World that they manufacture BUTTER PURELY on an English System untouched by hand. The following few Certificates will verify the statement:—

City Analysers' Office, Colombo, 15th January, 1896.
Analysis of a Sample of Butter, marked "The Guzerat Dairy Co.'s" Fresh Butter, received in a Sealed Tin from the Manager, Guzerat Dairy Co.

Specific Gravity of butter fat at 100° F., 912.

	Per cent.
Water	13·20
Salt	1·42
Lard	1·32
Butter fat and traces of colouring matter	77·06
Foreign Fat	Nil
	100

This butter is genuine and is of good and excellent quality.
M. COCHRAN, F. C. S.,
City Analyst.

2. This is to certify that the "Guzerat Dairy Co" Bombay, has supplied the men and families of the 1st N. Lancashire Regiment with their Butter since our arrival and have given every satisfaction.

H. J. GILL, Lieut., & Qr.-Mr.,
1st North Lancashire Regt.
Bombay, 30th November, 1894.

3. The Butter supplied by the "Guzerat Dairy Company," to the R. A. Canteen, Colombo, for the last three months has given every satisfaction not only to the troops but also to the Married families.

A. C. I. W. SIMPSON, Lieut., R. A.
Colombo, 2nd July, 1895.

AND MANY OTHERS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
The Public are warned that none is Genuine except that which bears the Trade Mark on the Butter Tin.

Apply to the MANAGER,
GUZERAT DAIRY Co.
Frere Road, Bombay.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CYCLES.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
1896 PATTERNS
With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, DECEMBER 1895.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

SEWING MACHINES
with all the Latest Improvements.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.
The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

WINES & SPIRITS
Of superior Brands.
A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—
AGENTS: Messrs. T. M. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD RESIDENCY, ESPLANADE, Bombay.

TRADE MARK.

ÆRATED WATERS

Delivered FREE in any part of Bombay.
BRIGHT, SPARKLING and ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM all impurities

TONIC,
LEMONADE,
GINGERADE,
RASPBERRYADE,
PER DOZ. Re. 1.
Bottled in 12 oz. stoppered and in corked Bottles.

SODA WATER,
POTASH WATER,
ÆRATED WATER.
PER DOZ. As. 12.
Bottled in 16-oz. Bottles, stoppered or corked.
SPLIT SODAS in stoppered Bottles only.
PER DOZ. As. 8.

GINGER ALE,
LITHIA WATER,
VICHY WATER,
PER DOZ. Re. 1-8.

OZO,
Per Doz. Rs. 2.

FOLDING BASKETS
In Galvanized Iron for
ÆRATED WATERS
To hold six.
Price: Cash Rs. 2-4. Credit Rs. 2-8.

Our special method produces a highly charged gaseous beverage entirely ree from all possibility of impurity.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SOUNDY'S
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
FOR INDIA.

HAVING first introduced Steel Frame Pianos into India in 1890, we have since that time proved from experience that they are the best adapted to the climate, we have therefore had the Steel Frames still further improved in construction, with the result that our TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS now give the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after our 36 years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.

The TENSE STEEL FRAMES are cast in one piece, and covering the wrest-plank, and not merely an ordinary frame with a separate thin Metal Plate.

The tone is all that can be desired, and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.

Our imports for the coming season will be the finest we have ever offered for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone, and durability.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

WEDDING PRESENTS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers.	Butter Knives.	Ice Tongs.
Ice Hammers.	Wine and Spirit Labels.	Jelly Spoons.
Marrow Spoons.	Child's Sets of Fork, Spoon and Knife.	Champagne Tap.
Dessert Spoons.	Jardinieres.	Dessert Forks.
Table Forks.	Salt and Pepper Cases.	Salad Bowls.
Napkin Rings.	Egg Frames.	Revolving Butter Pots.
Butter Dishes.	Fruit Dishes.	Sardines Boxes.
Flower Dishes on Stands.	Biscuit Boxes.	Tea Sets in 4 pieces.
Pickle Forks.	Cruet Frames.	Inkstands.
Trays.	Candlesticks.	Toast Racks.
Gongs.	Centre Pieces.	Side Dishes.
Prize Cups.	M-o'-Pearl Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases.	Sugar and Milk Jugs.
Ivory Fruit Knives and Forks, in Cases.		Crumb Trays with Brushes.
Ice Pails.		

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
"CRISP" AERATED WATERS.

OUR Factory at Byculla is one of the Cleanest and Airiest in Bombay, and is under immediate European Supervision. The Water is passed direct from the source of supply into the Purifying Vessels and Filters, and an Automatic Bottling Machine being used, it is not touched by Hand during the whole process. Samples of the Water are daily conveyed to our Laboratory and their Purity determined by Chemical Analysis. The consumption of Cheap Aerated Waters manufactured in unhealthy back-streets from imperfectly filtered water is the cause of much of the sickness prevalent in this country.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

TO-DAY
And throughout February
CLEARANCE SALE.
BARGAINS IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS.
STYLISH MILLINERY,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
SMART COSTUMES AND CAPES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED, AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES.
BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE, AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION.
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSE.

These PILLS are TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic, dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 12

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaust on occurring in feeble, bloodless anæmic persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s., each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
Full Direction accompany each Bottle.

N. B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents—From whom the Genuine Pills can be obtained: Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. Bombay TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla, PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, D. SOUZA & Co. Karachi, Mr. R. SHEPHERD.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.)
A combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. These pills are Powerful Restorers of Health, Vigour, and Nerve Power in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by alcoholism, dissipation, and excesses of all kinds. In Melancholia, Failure of Energy, and Business Capacity, and other feeble condition indicating premature old age they are exceedingly energising and strength-giving, and invaluable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 30.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs, producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power caused by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenogogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.

PHOSPHORUS, DAMIANA, AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 36.

These are made with the *True* Damiana Plant, the efficacy of which in premature failure of power are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

2 SHOWS TO-DAY, at 4 P.M.
2 SHOWS TO-DAY, at 4 P.M.
AND
2 SHOWS THIS EVENING, at 9 Sharp.
2 SHOWS THIS EVENING, at 9 Sharp.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
All others fade with the setting sun,
But we appear more bright than ever.
A FEW FACTS:
"We are a success."
"We have the greatest artistes."
"We keep Our Word."
"We present a Change."
"We have more to come."
AN ENDLESS CHAIN OF WORLD'S CONQUERING TRIUMPHS.

SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES.
Children and Servants half price to all parts of the Circus.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.

ORGAN RECITAL,
St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1896,
AT 5-45 P.M.

1. Organ Solo.. .....
Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
2. Tenor Solo...When I Survey the Wondrous Cross .....Farmer.
Mr. F. A. REDDIE.
3. Anthem ....The Radiant Morn .....Woodward.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR
(with Organ and Orchestral Accompaniment.)
4. Organ and Orchestra ..Benedictus .....A. C. Mackenzie.
5. Soprano Solo.Our Blest Redeemer .....Farmer.
Master GATES.
6. Oboe Solo ...Standchen (by desire) .....Schubert.
Mr. A. HENDERSON, B.I.R.
7. Cornet Solo..Trusting .....A. Borton.
Bandsman SHIELDS, B.I.R.
8. Alto Solo ...O Rest in the Lord .....Mendelssohn.
(From "The Elijah.")
Master GUILMARTIN.
9. Organ and Orchestra...Ave Maria .....Mascagni.
10. Anthem .....Teora is a Green Hill.....Lord Henry Somerset.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

A collection will be made in aid of the Indo-British Institution, which is in much need of funds.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8 Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—3, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 200.
REMITTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
CIRCULAR TRAIL SAILINGS, with details furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYÉES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shipped from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members of the W. I. T. C. will be held at the Race Stand, Mahaluxmi, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 A.M.
Attention is drawn to Rule 15 of the W. I. T. C. Rules.
TOM LeMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 14th February, 1896.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 21st February, 1896, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the Members of the Society is particularly requested.
The Distribution of Prizes to the Children of the Schools by HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST, C.I., will take place after the Meeting, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, Vice-Patron, in the chair.
CYRIL MAYHEW,
Byculla, 14th February, 1896. Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1896,
(a) For the supply of COAL during the year 1896-97,
(b) For the Supply of IRON CASTINGS, during the year 1896-97, and
(c) For the execution of ANNUAL REPAIRS and PETTY WORKS and for the SUPPLY of LABOUR and MATERIALS, during the year 1896-97.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 2-8, for Contracts (a) and (b) and Rs. 5 for Contract (c), be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. 3,000 on Contract (a), Rs. 2,000 on Contract (b) and Rs. 4,000 on Contract (c) will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th February, 1896.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
An Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the months, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1876, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHERRY.
"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.
PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR
Will produce at the
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-DAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
THE 15TH FEB., AT 3-30 P.M.
THE ABSURDLY FUNNY
ECCENTRICITY
IN 3 ACTS,
THE WEDDING MARCH,
BY
W. S. GILBERT.
NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
MUSIC!! DANCING!!
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
PRICES:
Stalls and Seats in Boxes ..... Rs. 4
Second Seats ..... " 2
Back Seats ..... " 1
For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1892.
Appeal No. 840.
Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody.....Defendant.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the hour of 3-30 p. m., in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th instant.
The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees, and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Gosman Chotani, dated the 20th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 205 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1837, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1837, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.
Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 951 7 9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Oosman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1859. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.
Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1859, from the said Trustees, and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

LOT NO. II.
The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Medows Street.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th February, 1896.

BANKS.
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 4,020,000 = " 8,40,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.
TICKETS for ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE as noted below, will be had from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., Byculla, or at the GATES on RACE DAYS.
Day Tickets to Subscribers for Members of their Family .....Rs. 5 each.
Season Tickets for Non-Subscribers to admit self and one Lady ..... " 30 "
Day Tickets to Non-Subscribers ..... " 7 "
Subscribers names will be registered by the Secretary, at his Office, No. 5, Sleater Road, Tardeo, up to 20th February, 1896, and Ticket sent to him. Subscribers will be entitled to a Season Ticket for every Rs. 25 subscribed, which will admit one Gentleman and one Lady.
By Order,
PALLANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COMMENCING from the 15th instant, arrangements have been made for the SALE of ICE, SODA and COLD DRINKS to Passengers and the Public between Bombay and Ahmedabad by the Down Trains leaving Colaba at 8-30 A.M. and 10 P.M. for Ahmedabad, and Up Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 5-55 A.M. and 8-0 P.M., and between Ahmedabad and Wadhwan by the Down and Up Mails.

NOTICE.
BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.
THE AGENT and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to 8th March, 1896, for Supply of CASTOR and AXLE OILS, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.
Forms of Tenders at Rs. 2 each, and giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders.
HARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N.-W. Ry.
Somattipur, 8th February, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.
ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the current year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.
The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.
J. I. DESOUZA GASPAR,
Deputy V. Commissionor, Salt and Abkari.
Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (25) Twenty-five, per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1896, at the registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.
By order,
JEEWANDAS & COMPANY,
Agents.
No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th February, 1896.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 12th instant, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, tenders for the supply of 500 Tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN or SIAM TEAK LOGS, for delivery at the rate of 250 tons per month, commencing 1st April next.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipment, showing exactly what the timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein or Siam teak, as the case may be.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th February, 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.
UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up installations of every kind, weather for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.
Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Stafford hire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway
Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,
Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
HORMARJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant.
MARIANO FRANCIS DIAS, late of Bombay, Portuguese, Watchmaker.
CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY GABB, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 2nd Bombay Lancers, Poona.
HENRY GEORGE MEAKIN, late of "Riverside," Kirkee, Poona.
PARRY WILLIAMS, late Assistant Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Wassind.
JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Colombo, and late of Bombay, European.
AMJEE LACKUM, late a Hindu passenger per s.s. "Patna," from Zanzibar to Bombay.
All Persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period, the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

INSURANCES.
NEW YORK LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets	£33,335,755
Liabilities	£29,169,231
Surplus	£ 4,166,524
Income	£ 7,506,854
Disbursements	£ 4,966,960
Number of Policies issued during 1894	31,324
Total number of Policies in force. ..	277,600

An annual income equal to about one-sixth of the total revenues of the Government of India, and Cash Assets equal to about a fourth of the whole of the Indian Funded Debt—a record not equalled by that of any other Company and certain to arrest the attention of every intending insurer.
For Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies, LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or Abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FND.	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
J. SACCONF.	Gibraltar.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892,
IS THE FINEST VINTAGE OF THE CENTURY
SURPASSING THE SPLENDID WINES
of '72, '74, & 80.

WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS	Frossac	Claret.
" "	Pauillac	"
	Ponted Canet	"
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg		Brandies.
FISSE THIRION & Cc.,		Sillery.
"	White Card }	Whisky.
"	Gold Seal }	Champagne.
GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × × old Liqueur Brandy.		
CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.....Bombay.		
FOUNTAIN HOTEL.....Mahableshwar.		
CHIKALDA HOTEL.....Chikalda, Berar.		

HUNGARIAN WINES.
THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

BANKS
COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 1, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent;
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	" 10,78,540 12 8
Deposits	" 97,19,591 10 5
Bankers Balances	" 11,749 2 6
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,17,549 9 5
Sundries	" 1,13,000 2 11
Total	Rs. 1,40,88,549 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,939 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 5,94,145 7 7
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,19,04,025 9
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,93,190 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 79,101 1 1
Total	Rs. 1,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Expected arrival of Transport Pavonia, from Mauritius.
Bombay Sailing Association's Races.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles Parade.
Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association Meeting, Esplanade, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Annual Camp-of-Exercise, at Mahalaxmi Fort, opens.
Gaiety Theatre: Thespian Club's Afternoon Performance, 3-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Evening Entertainment at Mr. Varjivandas Madhowdas's, Madhav Baug, 9 p.m.
Lecture at Church Mission Hall, Girgaum Road, by Mr. N. G. Velinker, B.A., LL.B., 6-30 p.m.
Aryan Social Union, Lecture, 8-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Foxhounds meet at Jaekal Club.
Arrival of Lord Sandhurst from Ahmedabad, Grant Road Station, 7 a.m.
P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with English mails of the 31st ultimo, expected to arrive at daylight.
Wedding procession at Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Madhav Baug, 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thibet left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kirby Hall entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamers City of Edinburgh and Kaisar-i-Hind yesterday; the steamer Drachenfels left it yesterday.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will not play in public this evening.

A PROW SUNK.—A prow, loaded with twenty-five tons of coal, struck upon a rock, and sank off the Mallet Bunder, on Thursday evening. The tide was then ebbing.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 14th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 40, viz., 1s. 2id. per rupee.

THREAD CEREMONY.—To-morrow, at 10 a.m., will take place the "Munj" (thread) ceremony of two Brahman grandsons and one daughter's grandson and the other adopted grandson's son) of the late Hon. Mr. Jagonathji Shunkershet, at their family residences, Pallow Road.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 3rd instant, terminated yesterday. As there is a special jury case in the Sewree murder case, the Sessions were adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

PRINCE SAMATSINGHJI.—Brigadier-General Gatacre, D.S.O., C.B., accompanied by Captain Vidal, D.A.A.G., paid a return visit to Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, at his bungalow on Cumballa Hill, yesterday morning.

—The Persian Consul-General, accompanied by Mr. Banaji, the Vice-Consul, also paid a visit to the Prince at his residence.

ROBBING HER MOTHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gounot brought up Bhagoe, a Hindu woman, who stood charged at the instance of her mother, Kashi, with stealing on the 12th instant, a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 150. The accused stated that she took the ornament from her mother to pay her debts; she had no other excuse to offer. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months hard labour.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Shaik Mohidin Gomer, residing at Bellasis Road, has reported to the police that on Thursday afternoon his wife went to a water-pipe to wash her clothes, leaving a neighbour, named Bunno, a woman, in the room, and that on her return, about an hour afterwards, she found Bunno had changed her dress, and was tempered with, and gold and silver ornaments and cash to the aggregate value of Rs. 50, abstracted therefrom. Search is being made for the woman, Bunnoo.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Crichell, of the Abkari Department, charged Babaji Maloosond, a "Thundari," before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with selling two annas' worth of toddy without a license. Accused was arrested on Thursday evening in the act of selling toddy to one of the Abkari peons, who had been sent to him by the inspector with marked coins. The accused admitted the offence, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 8 with the alternative of eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE DIGNITARY.—Shaik Hoosein Mia, the Nawab of Junagadh, accompanied by his Begum, and attended by his private secretary and thirty followers, left Bombay for their capital on the 31st ultimo, expected to arrive at daylight. Wedding procession at Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas, Madhav Baug, 5 p.m.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GUJERAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY, AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Manilal Chhabaram Bhatt, who was for the last seven years connected with the Gujerati Press, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Gujerat Vernacular Society. While in the Gujerati Press, he assisted the energetic editor of the "Gujerati" in his literary publications, and wrote reviews, mainly literary, for the journal previous to his connexion with the "Gujerati" office. He was the chief contributor to the Gujerati columns of the "Gujerat Gazette," the Anglo-Gujerati weekly of Ahmedabad, which ceased its career of usefulness in 1889. During this period he had a large share in conducting the "Swadesh Vatsal," a monthly published in Ahmedabad, now discontinued, to which already an author of many books, he has written several original works in the Gujerati language, novels, poems, and dramas of a classical type. Gujerati scholars, like Mr. Manasukhram Suryram Tripathi, hold a high opinion of his abilities, which are calculated to do complete justice to the onerous duties of the office to which he is appointed.

CONTINUED AND RELENTLESS ABORTIVE PROSECUTIONS.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Chunilal Rangildas, a Bhatia wadi merchant, charged Ishwar Khusal, and Ganda Javar with aiding and abetting in the offence of bigamy which was committed between the first and the third accused. Mr. Craigie, pleader, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended. The complaint was that Ganga, though married to complainant, again married the third accused, during the life-time of the latter. For the second marriage about two years ago complainant had secured a dissolution of marriage. He subsequently sued Ganga for restitution of conjugal rights, but Ganga produced the certificate of dissolution, and the suit was dismissed. A criminal charge was next instituted against Ganga for forging the certificate. The charge was dismissed. An appeal was filed, but the Sessions Judge dismissed that, too. A year after the proceedings again charged Ganga in a criminal court, and the certificate being produced the charge was again dismissed. A similar charge was then brought against her in Bombay, before his Worship who also forged the subject-matter of the present case. The magistrate after hearing both sides, dismissed the charge, and the accused were discharged. On the application of Mr. Spencer his Worship granted permission to accused to proceed against complainant for instituting a false charge.

AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, disposed of the case, in which Budha Balu and four other fishermen stood charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, assault, and causing hurt. Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared for complainants, while Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the accused. The two complainants in the case were domestic servants of Shriram Lakshman. On the 23th June last, after finishing their work, they were seated on the verandah of their master's house, when the accused in company of some other persons came up and assaulted them with sticks. The second complainant ran away and took refuse in a corner, but the assailants followed him up and assaulted him. The master of complainants ran away, and concealed himself in a room. Accused and their companions followed him up, and began searching for him. A few of the friends of the terrified man fortunately repaired to the scene, and the accused were arrested, though their companions succeeded in making good their escape.—The magistrate, in delivering judgment, observed that it was proved that the accused entered the house of complainants' master, and had assaulted them. The first two accused were ex-communicated at the instance of the complainants which caused animosity between the parties. They were all convicted on the evidence. The first was fined Rs. 40 with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour; the second Rs. 20 with the option of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the next two accused Rs. 10 each, or three weeks' hard labour; while the fifth was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of four weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Fifty rupees out of the amount of fines realized was ordered to be paid to complainants as compensation.

GENERAL BOOTH'S VISIT.

GENERAL BOOTH arrives in Bombay on the 19th instant after a successful tourthroughout Ceylon and India. It has been arranged for him to address an audience on his "Darkest England" Settlements and Village Banks scheme on Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, in the Town Hall, when Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., will preside. Commissioner Booth-Tucker, whose name is well-known throughout India, and also the leading officers of the Salvation Army from all parts of India, will be present.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Station from	Address in full as received.
Agra Fort, E M ..	M Hussey, Esq., Marine Lines.
Calcutta	Paul Bahn, Esq., Passenger on Board P & O steamer Thames.
Nasick	T A Saminathesan.
Madras Voguy	N Subbaiah, Exhibitor Edisons Kinetograph.
Bangalore Bazar ..	Mr E Asaada Row Chinnappah.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th February 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 8th February 1896	15,523,609
Balance to be remitted from 9th February to 31st March 1896	1,476,000

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY.

THE third annual sports' meeting in connection with the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association was held, yesterday afternoon, on the ground behind the Marine Lines. As usual, the programme of sports was divided into four classes, the first containing all Senior events which were open for competition, while the second, third, and fourth classes consisted of items for the Juniors, for boys under 16, 14, and 12 years of age, respectively. The events were punctually started, and the whole affair came out very successful. General Gatacre, Mr. A. F. Beaufor, and Mr. Marshall Reid acted as judges; Colonel Mein and Mr. L. Penny performed the duty of starters; Messrs. R. W. Prior and T. A. Savage acted as stewards; Messrs. C. F. Lewick and T. Reid took the time; while the joint honorary secretaries Messrs. O. V. Muller and D. J. Tata, were here, there, and everywhere, superintending the arrangements. The attendance was a very large one, and public interest seems to have increased this year, judging from the crowd which assembled round the course from such an early hour as three o'clock in a burning sun. Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst were also present in the pavilion to witness the sports. We may mention one fact which we cannot help regretting, and it was that some of the school assistants in charge of the boys hampered instead of helping the work. They did not keep their boys ready, and when called to produce the boys were not to be found, except in a corner talking to a friend. Excepting for these cases of neglect, the afternoon passed off very well, and the items on programme afforded great amount of interest, as they were being competed for. The following are the results:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Out of 22 competitors, only five could throw beyond 90 yards; the following being the best three:—

1—N. M. Mody (Fort High School), 101yds. 1ft. 4ins.
2—R. P. Meherhomji (Fort High School), 99yds 0ft. 4ins.
3—J. Behrmann (St. Mary's College), 93yds. 1ft. 9ins.

120 YARDS' HURDLE RACE (JUNIORS).—Seventeen boys having competed, they were made to run in three different heats, with the following results:—

1ST HEAT.

1 Merwan M. Karbhari (New High School).
2 E. Phillips (Cathedral High School).

2ND HEAT.

1 R. McDonnell (St. Mary's Collega).
2 A. James (Indo-British Institution).
Time—20 4-5secs.

3RD HEAT.

1 H. Pereira (St. Mary's College).
2 A. Brown (Scottish High School).
Time—21 4-5secs.

FINAL HEAT.

1 Merwan M. Karbhari.
2 A. James.
3 H. Pereira.

120 YARDS' RACE (BOYS UNDER 14).—Twenty-three competitors ran in three heats as under:—

1ST HEAT.

1 Sheik Abdul Kadar (Anjuman-i-Islam).
2 A. Martin (St. Peter's School).
3 A. B. Avasia (Fort High School).
Time—30 1-5secs.

2ND HEAT.

1 H. Thorpe (St. Peter's High School).
2 R. J. Karbhari (New High School).
Time—29secs.

2ND HEAT.

1 H. Guinness (St. Mary's College).
2 F. J. Engineer (Byramjee J. P. C. Institute).
Time—29 4-5secs.

3RD HEAT.

1 G. C. Rogers (St. Peter's High School).
2 C. Bottlewalla (Cathedral High School).
Time—29 1-5secs.

FINAL HEAT.

1 H. Guinness.
2 R. J. Karbhari.
3 H. Thrope.
Time—19 1-5secs.

HIGH JUMP (JUNIORS).—There were sixteen candidates for this event, and the contest finally rested among five, of which the following were best three in order of merits:—

1 Merwan M. Karbhari (New High School), 4ft. 8ins.
2 R. McDonnell (St. Mary's College), 4ft. 7ins.
3 Mancher M. Karbhari (New High School).

HIGH JUMP (SENIORS).—Fourteen competed, and after a fine exhibition, the following results were come to:—

1 J. Behrmann (St. Mary's College), 5ft. 1in.
2 A. Dias (St. Mary's College).
3 C. Bottlewalla (Cathedral High School).

The height, 5 feet and half-an-inch is a good one, taking into consideration the fact that at the last Athletic Sports' Meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana the height jumped was under 5ft.

POLE JUMP.—Eight boys competed, and a nice exhibition was displayed. After a series of beautiful aerial flights, the following results were declared:—

1 { H. Guinness / St. Mary's College, 7ft. 10ins.
{ H. Hogan /
3 M. K. Mehrjeli (Fort High School), 7ft.

ONE-MILE RACE (OPEN).—Fourteen ran, but a few scratch after running half-a-mile. Eight sustained until the winning post was reached. The first three returned home as under:—

1 B. B. Contralu.
2 J. Fernandez.
3 R. N. Misry.

QUARTER-MILE RACE (BOYS UNDER 16).—This was carry in which 24 youngsters ran. Merchant taking the lead from start to finish.

1 S. R. Merchant (Proprietary High School).
2 G. Kelly (St. Mary's College).
3 H. Seoji (Cathedral High School).

On the results of yesterday's meeting the different schools have secured marks as under:—

1	St. Mary's College	47½
2	New High School	22
3	New High School	20½
4	Elphinstone High School	10
5	Proprietary High School	8
6	Cathedral High School	7½
7	St. Peter's School	5
8	{ Anjuman-I-Islam School / St. Xavier's High School }	0
9	Indo-British Institution	5
10	{ Antonio Da Silva High School / Byramji J. P. C. Institute }	0
11	{ Goculdas Tejpal High School / Scottish High School }	0

The second meeting will be held, this afternoon, when ticket-holders alone will be allowed to enter the enclosure.

THE B. V. R. FANCY DRESS DANCE.

THE officers and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles held their first fancy dress dance at the Town Hall, last night, and the same was a great success. Of late, the members of this popular Corps, have been organising a series of dances which take place every month, and through the efforts of Sergeant-Major Downing on whom falls the greatest amount of work, the visitors always carry away with them pleasing remembrances of the diversion. Last night's ball was certainly the most pleasing event of the season for the Corps, and great credit must be given to Sergeant-Major Downing, not only for having initiated the idea of having a fancy dress dance, but also for the unceasing manner in which he laboured to ensure the great success. The central hall was most tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, while huge stars of baronets and swords adorned the pillars. The floor was nicely polished, and on the platform was placed the colours of the B. V. R. Corps. Shortly after 9 o'clock the visitors arrived, and a very short time the hall was full. Some of the costumes were very unique whilst others represented the various nationalities to be found in India. The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles was in attendance, and a good dance programme rendered the evening's diversion a very enjoyable one. There was a large gathering of gentlemen in evening dress, but amongst the most noticeable fancy costumes were the following:—Dr. Sunday, Shabby Genteel; Mr. Disley, Buffalo Bill; Mr. Skiff, Shah of Persia; Mr. Kilbey, Salvation Army; Mr. Kirkpatrick, French Cook; Mr. W. Reeves, Football Player; Miss Ward, a Gaiety Girl; Mr. G. Kelly, Gondolier; Mrs. Ward, Spanish Lady; Miss L. Kelly, School Girl; Mrs. W. Buckle, Mussalman; Mr. R. V. Smith, B. V. A. Mess Dress; Mr. J. Barrett, Hindu; Mr. Flanagan, Clown; Mr. Routh, Mess Dress; Miss Myer, Russian Dancer; Mrs. Myer, Queen of the Night; Lieutenant Flint, Uniform; Mr. Harley, Madras Butler; Mrs. Fiewker, the Cracker; Mr. Dump, Sir Charles Quinton; Mr. J. Flanagan, Mahomedan; Mr. Murray, Mahomedan; Mrs. Disley, Up-to-Date; Mr. Wheatly, Brahmin; Miss Dent, cup Nurse; Miss Black, Queen of the Night; Mrs. Fern, Dusk; Mr. Thurley, Memon; Miss Hallam, Carmen; Sergeant-Major Downing, Robert Bruce of Scotland; Mrs. Downing, Mess Dress; Mrs. Preen Cricketer; Miss Cotton, Esmeralda; Miss Roy, Gipsey Queen; Miss Fern, Safeon Mores; Miss Disley, Egyptian Princess; Miss Winsor Uniform; Mr. W. L. Willis, Butterfly; Captain Thomson, P. V. R. Uniform; Miss Pitts, Carnation; Captain Moss, Mess Dress; Lieutenant Pitts, Winsor Uniform; Mr. W. Michael, Mahomedan; Mrs. Imrie, Swiss Girl; Miss Imrie, Folly; Mrs. Singlehurst, Summer; Miss Sibbald, Zingara; Mr. Roberts, Nigger Minstrel; Miss Gawthorne, Little Girl in Blue; Mrs. Brown, Lady Bird; Mr. Pinsent, B. V. A. Uniform; Mr. L. W. Michael, Nankee Poo; Mrs. Flynn, Patchwork; Mr. Flynn, Evening Dress; Miss Flynn, Yum-Yum; Mr. Oliver, Captain of the Guard; Mr. Boylett, Mess Dress; Mr. Melanahan, Memon; Miss Wood, Life on the Ocean Wave; Miss Evans, Fairy Queen; Mr. Lee, Tom Bowling; Mr. Row, Uniform; and Mr. Defreece, Clown.

DURING January imports of general merchandise into Calcutta by sea from foreign countries were less by over 9 per cent. This was largely the result of smaller imports of cotton goods, which were valued at one crore only, or less by thirty lakhs than in the same month of 1895.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and a common jury:—

KIDNAPPING A BANIA BOY.

Bhora Narayen, a Bania youth, was charged with kidnapping a little Bania boy, about nine or ten years of age, with the object of committing theft of an ornament he was wearing. About two months ago, as the child was walking along the Marwaree Bazar, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the accused invited him to the Pinjrapole to see some new animals, and he accompanied him. They first saw the dogs. When they were near the cage for cats, the accused tried to undo the silver waist-chain the child had on his person. The latter, an intelligent little boy, said he would not allow him to do so. Two "ghatti" servants happened to come up, to whom the child made a complaint. The parties were then taken before a European police officer. The prisoner was unanimously convicted, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Shaik Dadoo Shaik Lall was charged with the theft of currency notes for Rs. 100 from the coat pocket of Runsord Keshawram. About six weeks ago, the complainant received from Babajee Succaram and Co., six notes for Rs. 10 each and two notes for Rs. 20 each. These he put into his pocket after counting them a second time near the Muljee Jetha Cloth Market, and was walking on when the prisoner gave him a push, and then brushed by the complainant and stood at a short distance. Having looked at complainant, he ran away. The complainant soon after discovered his loss, and made a report to the police. He remembered that on receiving the banknote stamp, and another a revenue stamp. The same evening he was taken to some chandool shops, but did not find the prisoner there. Prisoner was arrested the next morning in a chandool and was identified by the complainant. His services during the late riots in Bombay were valuable, and were duly recognised by the Government, who created him a Justice of the Peace. The premises in which the entertainments at Grant Road were tastefully and brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers and oil-lamps of variegated colours, while a number of pyramids of lamps and banners and bunting set off the outer appearance of the bungalow to advantage. The gathering was influential and representative. It can be said without the least exaggeration that such a large gathering of natives seldom assembles in Bombay. Besides Mussalmadans, there were innumerable Hindus and Parsis, almost all the bankers and traders of the Marwaree Bazar being present to show their mark of appreciation of Mr. Hajee Cassum Mitha's services to Government by conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur. Though his charities were great, they were made in quite an unostentatious and quiet manner. His connexion is extensive and in respect not only amongst his own community but among different sections of the Hindu community, also by reason of his amiable and genial disposition and his ever ready willingness to co-operate with everybody for any good cause, and he is always ready to extend a helping hand to the poor and give good advice to the rich of his community. His popularity among the Mahomedans and Hindus is find great, and this was apparent from the fact that more than hundred shawls were presented to him at the entertainment from Hindu bankers and merchants, but Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum requested the gentlemen to postpone the presentation until the general entertainment, which was got up in his honour by the native public of Bombay and in which leading Hindus had also joined, because he did not like that the presents should be made at the special entertainment which was given by the members of that Mahomedan sect to which he belonged. Mr. Haji Cassum rendered excellent services to the police during the riots, and by his influence in this city by pacifying the people during the time of the recent riots and by feeding and sheltering both the Mahomedans and poor Hindus at his own expense, he organised and engaged everybody not to create a breach of the peace, and it is a singular fact, which can be said to his credit, that the people of Kolsa Moholla were the least turbulent, and were easily pacified chiefly owing to his great and beneficial influence, and by his good acts in the past he rightly deserved the honour conferred upon him by the Government. A native band was in attendance and played selections of airs at intervals. About 10 p.m. Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha arrived and was received at the entrance by Mr. Haji Hasam Haji Soomar and others. Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Soomar then read the address, which was in Urdu. In it the people of Kolsa Moholla expressed their gratification at the title of Khan Bahadur being conferred upon a prominent member of their community in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during his connexion with them, but to persons of other creeds and castes and to the Government, whose loyal subject he was. His charity to the poor and destitute of his community was well known. In the month of Ramzan he annually assisted the poor by feeding and clothing them. His services during the recent riots in Bombay were recognised by the Government at a grand Durbar, to which he was specially invited by Lord Sandhurst, and was subsequently made Justice of the Peace. The address concluded with a prayer for his long life, prosperity and continued and increased liberality. The address, which was signed by Mirza Ali Mahomed, gentleman, and was beautifully engrossed on a vellum, was enclosed in a nice silver casket and presented to Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, who accepted it with thanks. He was then decorated with a gold shawl and presented with a rich shawl and a superb bouquet. Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha, in reply, thanked the members of his jamat for the honour they had done to him, stating that he would never be backward in assisting the Government and the public at large, according to his means. The assembly then adjourned to another room, where sumptuous refreshments were served, and the guests, who numbered several hundreds, after enjoying themselves heartily, dispersed shortly before midnight.

Amongst those present were: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Police Commissioner, Agra; Abdul Hussein Shirazi, Shahibhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbai, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Kasim Haji Mitha, Rao Saheb Murar Rao, Risaldar Major Sidulla Khan, Doctor da Gama, Rao Saheb Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Messrs. Ahmadbhai Habibbhai, Karimbhai Ibrahim, Haji Jan Mahomed Yusuf Patel, Haji Umar Jamal, Haji Hasam Murani, Haji Alankhia Ibrahim, Haji Abbas Sattar Umar, Framji Bhicaji, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Thomas Sweeny, Haji Ismail Haji Hasam, Dandbhai Muqabhai Patel, Haji Ibrahim Haji Soomar, Baig Mahomed Baig Rahiman, Haji Tugan Haji Abba, Haji Ibrahim Patel, Abba Jamma Habib, Haji Yusuf Haji Usman, Khamisa Kasim, Suleman Haji Jan Mahomed, Haji Kasim Gani, Dosabhai Hormusji, Edalji Hormusji Budhwala, Keshowji Damodhar Jaipam, Dongersi Gangji, Bhimsi Shamji, Ramji Arjoon, Fakirchand Pramchand, Damodhar Mathuradas, Doodut Dual, Phulchand Harnarayan, Beniramji Bhatoor, Peladdass Banarthur, Hiralal Ramgopal, Thakurdi Sonamal, Sheikh Meyan Khan Peerbux, Saosamal Udheram, Oosman Daood, Haji Ibrahim Oosman, Haji Mahomed Suleman, A. Arranger, A. J. Agabeg, Manji Nathu, and Fazalbhai Joomma Lalji.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

CHRISTIANITY AND PROSELYTISM IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when the action of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, and the Poona Magistrate, who granted the certificate for the boys of the Parsee lad, who it was supposed had embraced Christianity, is being so warmly discussed and criticized in the local journals and native press, perhaps it would be not out of place to refresh the minds of those of your readers who are interested in the subject with a further information from what has been recorded in the past showing how futile were the efforts of the greatest champions of Christianity to convert the natives of India. It seems to me most absurd in the face of these zealots to persist in the attempts notwithstanding the repugnance shown to their religion and the repeated warnings to keep those dogmas to themselves and not to force them upon the people, for they will not have it, and, it only, tends to make them greater fanatics, and perhaps may some day prove a source of serious trouble to the Government. Surely the cases of the Salvationists cannot be so soon forgotten when they were tried, imprisoned, and warned not to disturb and offend the feelings of the people. History records "The Christian religion of the Catholic persuasion was introduced into India a little more than three hundred years ago. One of the first missionaries was the famous St. Francis Xavier, a Spanish Jesuit of the highest rank, who was endowed with extraordinary apostolic zeal. He traversed several provinces of India, and is said to have made many thousand converts at a time when the prejudices of the natives against the Christian religion had not reached the present height. Xavier soon found out that the antipathy of the natives was an insurmountable barrier to the spread of Christianity and being disheartened embarked for Japan." Later on a batch of Jesuits, who were more diplomatic, saw that in order to fix the attention of the natives, get a hearing, and gain their confidence, it was indispensably necessary to respect their prejudices and to adopt their dress, their manners of living, and customs of Society. Nearly at the time the suppression of the order of the Jesuits took place in Europe, and the number of missionaries having diminished, a natural black clergy was formed, and to whose education much attention was bestowed. The missionary spirit passed from the pulpit to the school. Even text-books were introduced containing lessons on the dogmas of Christianity. Some years ago a teacher in the Elphinstone Institution was giving the boys lessons in Christianity from Mc. Cullock Course of Reading. I took up the matter in the press, and the result was that Professor Harkness immediately issued orders that no religious instruction be given in the school, and it was forthwith stopped.

Lord Russell in his speech in the House of Commons with regard to the awful state of ignorance in which the mass of the population of Great Britain is buried, says: "In Sussex out of 887 prisoners 141 did not know the Saviour's name, 193 just knew his name and no more, 179 had a confused acquaintance with his history, and 6 per cent. of the whole number had any reasonable knowledge of the Christian faith. Now, Sir, do I say when you take measures," continues Lord Russell, "to promote the physical well-being of the people, do not shut your eyes to this gross state of ignorance, do not forget that while in this month there are excellent and pious men meeting almost day by day to consider what sums they shall give to distribute in Ch. in Africa, and South Sea Islands for the promotion of the Christian faith, do not forget that you have close at hand in this country of England and Wales numbers of persons who become in matters of your goods and life under the lash of your criminal laws, being totally ignorant of every duty which a Christian should perform. Sir, I cannot entertain a doubt that the House would wish that measures should be taken to remedy the gross ignorance." You will see from the above quotation that it is most undesirable, especially in a country where there is so much of diversity of religion and creed to offend the feelings, and to induce young inexperienced youths attending school to embrace Christianity because it places the children in a present in regard to their relations and breaks the filial affection altogether, and I think it is very wrong to do so. I wish the missionaries would take to heart the advice of Lord Russell and attend to the needs of their own people at Home. I think with many millions others that the missionary propagandism should begin and end in covering homeless, houseless, religionless only, and bring them in the right path instead of separating good dutiful but inexperienced sons from their parents against their wills and breaking the tender hearts of mothers, sisters, fathers, and friends.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA,

Octazonal Cottage, Bandora, Feb. 13.

MIDLAND RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

CAMP AT GORHMAN.

SUNDAY last, the 9th instant, writes a local correspondent, saw the finish of a very busy and enjoyable week the Midland Railway Volunteers had at Gorhman. This little station, situated nine miles out of Jhansi, on the Cawnpore section of the Indian Midland Railway, affords in every respect a suitable site as a camping and drill ground. This is the second time Gorhman has been chosen as the camp, judging from the experience gained last year, the Railway officers had no doubt in selecting it again this year for their sixth annual camp-of-exercise.

The difficulties met with by the officers of a Railway Volunteer Corps have to contend with in getting the men together of the several companies, scattered over hundreds of miles, for a battalion parade are very great, and the only means is an annual camp-of-exercise, and it was looked upon favourable to the Commanding and the several departmental officers, when at the annual inspection parade before the General Officer Commanding the Division, over-thirds of the number enrolled themselves in a state of efficiency. On the 2nd instant, was this opening day, and at 9-30 a.m. 130 of all ranks, mustered, and marched into camp, under the command of Colonel W. B. Wright, V. D., marched into camp from Gorhman station, to which place the Volunteers had been rails from Jhansi and their several stations.

On arrival in camp the men were told off to their respective tents, which, it may be stated were pitched in right good order through the exertions of Sergeant-Major Newman and his aids assistants, a novel feature in the camp arrangements this year, had to contend with in regard to the late supply of the tents, &c., Captain Dill, the Adjutant, supervising the arrangements. Sunday was a quiet day in camp, and was only characterised by a church parade at 5 p. m. in an open space fronting the Officers' Mess. The service was conducted by the Revd. L. Klugh, the Honorary Chaplain of the Corps, and was attended by quite a large number of the ladies, families and friends of the Volunteers from Jhansi.

The arrangements of the camp this year was different from that of last, and was considered a great improvement, the Officers' Mess and tents being on the right, and the men of the battalion on the left, the latter arrangements being in rear. A new and very desirable feature in this year's camp was the non-commissioned officers' Mess, the meals at which being dined separately from the men, has afforded the non-commissioned officers a better opportunity of supervising the mess of their men, which they in a measure were unable to do in previous years, when required to mess with the men, and has proved a great boon in the good work of the week. The men fell in at 7 o'clock in the two morning and at 4 in the afternoon, and after the necessary preliminaries were marched off to the parade ground, distant about half-a-mile, where they went through the necessary battalion and company drills by the Commanding and several company officers. This was repeated daily, except on Wednesday morning, when a battalion field-day took place, and on Thursday when the "Attack Formation" practised. In addition to the above a class of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers was held daily from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, at which the next day's movements were gone through, and this coupled with the willingness of the men to work, rightly earned for them the credit bestowed on them on Saturday morning last by the Inspecting Officers.

But it must not be omitted to be mentioned that the Volunteers had their recreation as well—from 12 noon to 3 p. m. daily pool-firing was steadily maintained, and at night's camp fires and humorous songs, &c., broke the monotony of the busy work the Volunteers had to get through during their stay under canvas. The officers, too, at their mess had their guest nights on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, the regimental band under Bandmaster Smith performing on each occasion.

Saturday morning brought the Inspecting Officer, Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., from Agra, and precisely at 7-45 a.m. he arrived on the parade ground, and was received with the usual general salute. He then rode down the ranks inspecting the men; this over, he called upon Colonel Wright to march the men past, &c., and on Captain Dill, the Adjutant, to put the battalion through manual and firing exercises; the several company officers, too, in turn, being required to execute certain movements. This closed the first part of the programme, and the battalion fell in again after breakfast at 10 o'clock for the "Attack Formation."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceed ing 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 14.

THE demand for our chief export staple, though better during the last few days, has been but moderate upon the whole this week; and meantime the exceptionally early marketing of the crop has led to an unusual accumulation of stocks at this early period of the season; the tone of the market, however, has remained steady, and prices have been on about their previous level. In Wheat, a firm feeling has prevailed throughout the week, and prices have advanced; but the volume of export business passing has not increased; and in Seeds, also only a moderate amount of business has transpired, though in a steady market, with quotations generally unchanged. Exchange remained quiet for a few days after the date of our last report, at the rates therein quoted; but latterly the market has become firm and advancing, and we close this evening 1-8d. higher both in Bank and Private Paper than our quotations of a week ago. Money has been in much better demand. Government Paper has advanced 5-8 per cent. Freights close very firm, but without any better demand from shippers. Imports are unchanged in position and value, and stocks of staple Manchester goods show no falling off.

MONEY.—The unusually early arrival at market of the Cotton crops, which has entailed the financing for some nine crores' worth of that staple more than had been received at the same time last season has at length produced some effect upon the superabundant supply of Money with which the season opened, and a much better demand for accommodation last week caused the Presidency Bank to raise its rates by one per cent. all round, increasing the minimum rate to 6 per cent. The effect of this tightening of its purse strings was seen in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, which disclosed a reduction of the Cash Balance by about a quarter-of-a-lakh at 179¾ lakhs; while the net increase in the trade demand was represented in the Return by some 7¼ lakhs, the principal item involved having been Loans with an addition of over 10 lakhs, withdrawals from Private Deposits having been very small, while in Bills Discounted there was a decrease of nearly 5 lakhs. In Government Deposits there was a material addition at the Bank's head office, and a slight falling off at the Branches, the net increase having been about 7¾ lakhs.

Meantime there has been a much better demand for accommodation; but the Bank of Bombay has not found it necessary to further advance its rates yet, and the minimum remains at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market was firm at opening last mail day at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, and advanced 1-32d. all round. A fair amount of re-sales were reported at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Telegraphic, for February-March transfer; and a few Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2¼d. On Monday rates opened at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits, very little business having been reported either way, and at the close there was a quieter tone. On re-opening the following day after the holiday on Tuesday rates were quoted at 1s. 2 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and hardened to 1s. 2 3-16d. for Telegraphic, for February transfer, at which a little business was reported; also a moderate amount of three months' sight Mercantile Bills. Rates were firm yesterday at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the latter having been placed; and when quotations advanced 1-32d. all round, some Bank Telegraphic changed hands for March-April transfer at 1s. 2¼d. The market opened firm this morning at 1s. 2 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Of the latter class of Paper we have not heard of anything offering, and for the former 1s. 2 5-16d. Telegraphic was obtained by the Bazaar to a moderate extent, after sales had been made by them at the same rate, the market finally closing easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.....	1s. 2 9-32d.	
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 9-32d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.	
Do.	4 do.	1s. 2 11-32d.	
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 3-8d.	
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 3-8d.	
"	6 do.	1s. 2 7-16d.	
Documents	3 do.	1s. 2 13-32d.	
"	6 do.	1s. 2 15-32d.	
Francs	3 do.	1·52¼	
"	6 do.	1·52½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady last mail-day at 106¼ for Money, and 106 7-16 for Account, but without much doing, the same rates having been quoted at the close. On Monday a firmer tone prevailed in the market and rates advanced to the extent of about 1-8 per cent., say to 106 5-8 both for Money and Account, at which they left off with [illegible] closed on Tuesday for the Hindoo holiday, and was steady at re-opening on Wednesday at a material advance in prices, 107 1-16 being the quoted both for Cash and the March settlement, which rate was maintained to the close. Yesterday the market was quiet, with 107 quoted for both Money and Account until near the close, when rates advanced 1-16 per cent., and left off at 107 1-16 in both positions. To-day the market has been weak in tone, and part of the late advance has been lost, the closing quotation having been 106 13-16 both for Cash and the March settlement.

Municipal Five per cent. Loan is 6 per cent. lower, at 124. Port Trust Bonds have declined one per cent., to 108.

SHARES.—On days when this market was not closed for Native holidays a moderate business has been reported, prices in the principal line of Mill Scrip having ruled in more cases in buyers' than in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of a week ago we note this evening a decline of Rs. 55, in Central India; of Rs. 35, in Morarji Gooculdass; of Rs. 45, in Sassoon; of Rs. 25, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 20, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15, each in Empress, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, and Madras United; of Rs. 10 each, in Alliance, David, Imperial Cotton, and Lakhmichsee; of Rs. 7½ in Leopoldpool; and of Rs. 5 each, in Coorla, and Oriental; an advance of Rs. 75, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 50, in Sholapore; of Rs. 25, in Ripon; of Rs. 15 in Swadeshi; of Rs. 10, in Star-of-India; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land, and Sun; of Rs. 2½, in Mazagaon; of Rs. 2, in Anglo, Indian; and of Re. 1, in Queen. In Presses Harvey and Sabapathy, are Rs. 20 lower; Fort, Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 3; while Volkarts' are Rs. 33, higher; and Mofussil, Rs. 2½. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co., have advanced Rs. 5; Kemp and Co., Rs. 4; and Port Canning, Rs. 2½; and Bombay Flour Mill have declined Rs. 50. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no marked change in the position of Staple *Grey Goods* during the week under notice. Rates generally are the same as they were a week ago, and stocks show no falling off, while up-country buyers have been dealing only with such orders as they receive, and doing no forward business. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red*, and *Printed* Goods we have no change to report. In *Loodly-made* Goods also we have no change to report; up-country buyers are operating on the same limited scale as before, and rates are without important change. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods from the Bazaar for the week have been 3,700 packages; and of *Local* some 1,500 bales.

YARN.—We have again to report only a moderate business passing in *Imported Twist*, on the basis of previous prices, and in a steady market. In *Bombay Spinnings* a moderate business has been done this week. Spinners are as firm as before, and are only selling at current rates, which are as quoted last week, any offers made by China buyers thereunder being refused, and hence the small volume of the business done. This is put down at 3,000 bales, and the market close steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s Mule, As. 4½	to	4½ per lb.
"	" 8s " " 4½	"	4 7-8 "
"	" 10s " " 5	"	5 5-8 "
"	" 12s " " 5¼	"	5 5-8 "
"	" 16s " " 6	"	6 5-8 "
"	" 20s " " 6¾	"	6 5-8 "
"	" 24s " " 6¾	"	7 "
"	" 30s " " 7 3-8	"	7 5-8 "
"	" 40s " " 8	"	8½ "

METALS.—Only a small business has transpired this week in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, the former having declined 12 annas, and the latter 4 annas per cwt. In quiet markets. *Iron* is steady at previous quotations, only a moderate business having been reported.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn*, ready in harbour, at Rs. 21 per ton; and for January shipment, at Rs. 21 per ton. *Wallace's Merthyr* ready in harbour, has been sold at Rs. 19½ per ton; and *Davison's West Hartley*, January shipment, at Rs. 19, and February-March, at Rs. 17½ per ton. Australian Coal has been sold at Rs. 16½ for February shipment, and Rs. 16 for March, the market closing quiet. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 18	per ton.
West do.	" 19	"
Australian	" 16	"
Powell's Duffryn	" 20½	"
Cardiff	" 19½	"
Japan	" 14½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In the earlier part of this week local consumers bought freely of this staple, exporters having been almost out of the market; and for several days thereafter there was little doing in both directions; but latterly there has been an improvement in the demand both for shipment and from the Mills, and a moderate business has been reported, the tone of the market having been steady throughout, and prices generally unchanged. The week's purchases for exporters' account sum up about 4,500 bales of ready new Oomrawuttee descriptions, Bengal, Broach, and Mowal, while the Mills have taken some 7,000 bales, made up of the same descriptions, and a little Bhownugger. This evening the market closed quiet, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 63,500 bales, compared with 66,500 bales, to hand during the previous week, and 29,500 bales received in the corresponding week last year; the excess in receipts of new Cotton this season as against last being now 504,500, say, over half-a-million bales.

The only fresh news conveyed by the weather and crop telegrams received from the Cotton districts on Monday morning, was that the picking of the plants in the Wadhwan district of the Dhollera circle had commenced, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities at the marts; and that picking had become general at Dholleras itself. The weather over the whole of the Cotton area continued bright and seasonable.

According to yesterday's official telegraphic advices from the districts, the picking of the Cotton crop was proceeding throughout the Dholleras circle in favourable weather, though so far the arrivals at the district marts were but small; while at Broach the arrivals were slowly increasing. At Bellary the plants were showing bolls; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the crop continued to improve under the influence of westerly breezes.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	February	Rs.	171—3 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	192—2 13-16d.
Do. Good	"	"	142—2 21-32d.
Salates, Fine	"	"	190—33d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	170—3 3-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	"	176—3 3-16d.
Oomras, Fully Good	"	"	193—3 15-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	May	"	212—3 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	"	202—3 5-8d.
Do. Good	"	"	191—33d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	205—3 11-16d.
Westerns	"	"	197—3 9-16d.
Broach, Fine	March	"	226—3 21-32d.
Do. Good	"	"	224—3 15-16d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1895-96. F. P. Bales.	Season 1894-95. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	219,500	68,500
Berar	253,000	102,500
Khandeish	194,000	103,500
Barsi and Nuggur	44,500	11,500
Hingunghat	12,000	500
Persian and Sind	15,000	3,500
Broach	35,500	...
Dhollera	28,000	7,000
	801,500	297,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.
For the week	63,500	66,091	55,828
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	393,476	331,926	334,952
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	14,135	14,038	32,954
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	143,932	32,515	132,534
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	11,235	9,126	2,431
From 1st Jan. to 13th Feb.	15,576	17,228	10,902

WHEAT.—This market has been firm in tone throughout the week, and on two days an advance of one anna per cent. took place, making our quotations stand as below. The volume of export business passing, however, has continued to be upon only a moderate scale:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-11-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-10-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-10-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-9-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-8-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-10-0	"

SEEDS.—A moderate amount of business on shippers' account has been reported in this market since last Friday, the feeling having generally been steady. A slight advance in the price of *Linseed* at the beginning of the week was lost later on; and our closing quotations this evening were as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	" 7-5-0 to " 7-6-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-14-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 6-10-0 to " 6-12-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 41-8-0 to " 42-8-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 38-8-0 to " 39-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	49,800	49,631	70,842
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	393,604	434,534	502,504
Linseed for the week	142,305	136,545	138,676
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	259,222	309,430	333,424
Rapeseed for the week	6,145	14,881	49,904
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	37,592	97,333	183,232
Gingellyseed for the week	84,736	35,045	50,548
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	405,871	367,309	376,928

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1896. cwts.	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.
Wheat for the week	14,490	16,696	37,640
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	85,427	102,358	535,972
Linseed for the week	20,698	115,210	33,701
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	171,193	202,604	283,933
Rapeseed for the week	.....	78,425	15,024
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	180,608	172,848	171,994
Gingellyseed for the week	137,593	72,341	34,179
Do. from 1st Jan. to 13th February	433,263	345,273	296,176

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet,

Good Dhollera 3⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	108⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	30 15-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £48,100,000, decrease £500,000; Public Deposits, £13,930,000, increase £2,000,000; Other Deposits, £49,000,000, decrease £300,000; Other Securities, £26,400,000, decrease £200,000; Notes and Gold, £39,900,000, unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 63 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 THE WEEK.
5 New University Fellows—Libel on a British Regiment.
6 Bombay Art Exhibition.
7 Arrival of Umra Khan of Chitral Fame—The Thespian Club.
8 The Supreme Legislative Council—The Cotton Duties—The State of Affairs in Goa.
9-10-11 Bombay Diocesan Conference.
12-13 BENGAL—The Case of Surgeon-Major Smith.
14-15 LEADING ARTICLES: Railways on Rupee Capital—The Rumoured Russo-Turkish Alliance—Our Picturesque Shan Fellow-subjects—The Grievance of Direct Taxation.
16 LEADING ARTICLE; India Two Hundred Years Ago.
17 MILITARY NEWS—Installation Ceremony at Bhavnagar.
18 Political Refugees From Goa in Bombay—BOMBAY AND PASSIONEY—To Date Mr. Nicholas Symons.
19 The Indian Mutiny: Its Origin, Dimensions, and Moral—Departure of the Transport Britannia—Customs Notification.
20 SPORTING NEWS: Cricket—Cricket at Aden—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Challenge Cup Race—Volunteer Church Parades—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Bombay Sailing Association—The Yacht Club Regatta—Home Remittances.
21 Bombay Municipal Corporation—MADRAS.
22 First Criminal Sessions.
23 Extraordinary Murder of a Girl at Sewree—The Progress of Japan.
24 N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB—BURMA.
25 MISCELLANEOUS—The Simla Bribery Case—Gold and Silver.
26-27 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Provincial Gazettes—Bank of Bengal—Bank of Bombay.
28 ADVERTISEMENTS.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bank and Stock List—Bombay Price Current.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	2	30 p.m.	95	9
Teheran	14	2	20 p.m.	...	21
Suez	14	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 14th February, 1896.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEBATE ON THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

In the House of Commons, last night, a debate took place on the Transvaal question.

Mr. Chamberlain said, he believed, that Mr. Rhodes, Sir Hercules Robinson, the Reform Committee at Johannesburg, and President Kruger were equally ignorant of Dr. Jameson's intentions.

The Government, he said, had no desire to insist on the autonomy of the Rand, and hoped that if President Kruger disliked the idea that he would submit other proposals.

He hoped that President Kruger would come to England, as personal negotiations would greatly facilitate a settlement.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

BERLIN, FEB. 13.

A debate took place in the Reichstag, to-day, in the course of which Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared that President Kruger had never asked for German intervention.

He praised the correct attitude of Mr. Chamberlain in the Transvaal affair, and said the relations between Germany and Great Britain had remained throughout friendly.

The Baron added that the reported German designs against the autonomy of the Transvaal were baseless.

DETERMINED ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

President Kruger, in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, the premature publication of which he deplores, says he is compelled to state that he cannot suffer any interference in the internal affairs of the country, and that the efforts of the Transvaal to secure an understanding with Great Britain are endangered by again exciting the minds of the public.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

The debate in the Commons on the Address continues.

The Home Rule amendment, brought forward by Mr. Dillon, has been rejected by a majority of one hundred and sixteen votes. The Liberals supported the amendment.

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

A report, which has not been confirmed, is current to the effect that the explorer Nansen has reached the North Pole.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN KOREA.

Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs that a revolt took place at Seoul on the 11th instant, and that the Premier and seven officials were murdered.

The King and Crown Prince took refuge in the Russian legation, which is now guarded by two hundred Russian marines.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here, at 9-30 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived here, at 6 p.m., to-day.

MEDICAL REFORM AGITATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 14.

A public meeting of the local profession regarding the Medical Reform in India was held on Thursday at the City College, Calcutta, when Dr. Bahadurji was elected and delegated to proceed to England next spring, and lay the case before the British public.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—The services of Colonels Spearman and Crawford are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. Troward has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

The resignation of Justice Pigott, Calcutta High Court, is gazetted.

The services of Colonel Cox, late Commissioner of Police, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Public Works Department—Mr. A. J. Hughes, C.I.E., has been permitted to retire.

Military Department—The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Fagan, Stewart, and Champain.

The following Officers have been promoted :—

Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors Kennedy, Mason, Stevenson, and Pearson.

To be Majors—Captains Hickman, Garrett, Goldmid, Rivett-Carnac, Geoghegan, Currie, Scallon, and Delamain.

To be Captain—Lieutenant Camilleri.

To be Lieutenants—Second-Lieutenants Browne, Coldstream, and Gordon.

To be Surgeon-Captains—Surgeon-Lieutenants Milne, Drake-Brockman, Young, Bourke, Hunter, Chatterton, Pratt, Williams, Macleod, Ogilvie, Langston, Heard, Parry, Orr, More, Bidie, and Morton.

Colonels Erskine and Austin are admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Major Henderson is permitted to retire from the Service.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Berends to be Second-Lieutenant.

Foreign Department—The appointment of K. Lamada, Consul for Japan in Bombay, has been provisionally recognised.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, FEB. 14.

It is officially reported that the loss by fire at the Public Works Secretariat amounted to over four lakhs of rupees. This does not include property belonging to the Public Work Member, Sir C. Pritchard, which he had temporarily lodged there. Only one room—a fire-proof apartment—remained intact, and this contains the value survey papers and technical notes.

THE RECENT LIBEL CASE.

RANGOON, FEB. 14.

To-day, Mr. Vansomeren, on behalf of the editors *Rangoon Times*, appealed to the Recorder to revise the proceedings of the magistrate in the recent libel case.

The grounds of the appeal were that no verdict was found, the jury merely answering a number of questions which the magistrate submitted, but which the foreman prevented from reading out. As a matter of fact, counsel said that the majority of the jury found that the libel was published, but it was *ona-fide*, and for the public good, but without due enquiry. This did not complete the verdict, and the magistrate erred in the conduct of the case. Further, that the fine was excessive.

The Recorder received the appeal.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

About 1 o'clock, this afternoon, a disastrous fire broke out at the Insein Head-quarters of the Railway Workshops. The fire spread with an alarming rapidity, and destroyed about seven-eighths of the houses. Then it spread to the neighbouring village of Pankiaw, which was also destroyed, together with the bazaar. High breeze was blowing, and the fire-engines were useless, as no water was available. It is estimated that over a thousand people connected with the railway are homeless, and supplies have been destroyed. One child has perished, and, it is supposed, other lives have been lost. The value of the property destroyed is not yet known, but it is believed to be very considerable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, FEB. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin left here yesterday afternoon.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 14.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Panet, Royal Engineers, on being transferred to the Bombay Command, on return from leave, is posted to the Bombay Division, Military Works.

On return from leave, Captain J. E. Copper, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Aden Division, Military Works.

The undermentioned officers are directed to report themselves on the 1st March, 1896, to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Command, Poona, for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction for appointment of Acting Paymaster :—

Lieutenant Dowdall, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry ; Lieutenant Arnold, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment ; and Lieutenant Jamieson, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 54, of the 18th ultimo, Bombay Command Order, No. 404, dated 22nd November, 1895, is cancelled.

Captain Baugh, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is permitted to avail himself of furlough granted him by Bombay Command Order, No. 20, dated 10th January, 1896, from date on which he may embark after the 9th April, 1896.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Lieutenant Harrington has been posted to No. 3 Company Southern Division, Royal Artillery, on the resignation of his appointment in No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

Second-Lieutenant Otlay, No. 13 Company Eastern Division, has been posted to the 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, vice Lieutenant Cruickshank, appointed to No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Ismailia, with the English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Crum, Lieut
Haggard, Mrs and child
Hay, Capt H S
Mansell Mr R G
Mackay, Mr R
Andreal, Mr
Carter, Mr
Cotton, Mr H S
Chance, Mr & Mrs F
Emannel, Mr E
Elliot, Mr N L
Gilbert, Mrs
Hext, Capt J
Heinrick, Capt
Kilby, Mr J
Macandrew, Mr H J, and child
Self, Mr and Mrs F G
Saunders, Surg-Major
Whiteway, Mr and Mrs

FOR BRINDISI.

Kilby, Mr J S
Puri, Mr C
Peters, Mr S M
Robertson, Mr J P
Sandford, Mr
Tichborne, Sir A and Lady
Wicks, Mr H
Wann, Mr Middy
Welbert, Major

FOR ISMAILIA.

Howard, Miss C A
Lockwood, Hon. Mr and Mrs H N
Nelson, Mr and Mrs W C
Smith, Mr
Warren, Proff E
Warner, Miss M

FOR PORT SAID.

Sunderland, Revd J
Verney, Mr F de la Fontaine

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Carthage, Capt M De Horne, 22nd February, 1896.
For London—Mr Symonds ; Mr and Mrs Tudball and child ; Miss Bruce ; Mrs Stokers, nurse and infant ; Mr J R M Westgate ; Miss Tandy ; Mrs Phillips, child and infant ; Mr Campbell ; Mr E K Boss ; Dr and Mrs Bamford and inft ; Mr & Mrs Skinner ; Miss Pratt ; Mrs Sweeys and two children ; Mr E S Gregory ; Mrs A Waddie, child and infant ; Mrs Evans ; Major Ballard ; Miss Armitage ; Mr and Mrs Mogridge ; Miss Marston ; Mr Ables ; Mr Spalding ; Miss Pomery ; Miss Sorabjee ; Mr E C A Byron ; Mr R Bottenheim ; Mr and Mrs Broreton ; Mrs Haggard, and child ; Mr Fawcett ; Mr and Mrs Grant, infant and Par ; Mr Hope ; Mr B Myers ; Capt Richard N Grosley ; Major and Mrs Fraser and inft ; and Mr and Mrs P R Wilson.

For Brindisi—Mr W D Kilburn, Mr and Mrs Brain, General Brook, Mr Booth-Tucker and Secretary, Mr G Gladstone, Mr W T Turnbull, Mrs D A Macpherson, Miss Carpendale and child, Mr S Wylie, Miss Wylie, Mrs G A Robertson, and Rev J W Kinsman, Commr Booth-Tucker, Mr J Kidston, Major and Mrs Franner, Mr A B Gale, Mr J Savage, Mr A V Phillips, Mr J Smith, Mr H J Hall, Mr J P Thomas, Mr and Mrs Ledger, Mr E Watson, Mr H Reuss, Mr Trevethick, Sir Fielding and Lady Clark,
For Marseilles—Mr Arund Barker.
For Ismailia—Col Money.
For Gibraltar—Mr and Mrs Jose de Saulors.

Per s s Sutlej, Capt W J Nantes, 29th February, 1896.
For London—Mr Lovett and Lady Margaret Lovett, and Capt and Mrs Lecsham.
For Brindisi—Mr W T Wood.

Per s s Caledonia, Capt W B Andrews, 21st March, 1896.
For Marseilles—Mr R Bolster ; Mrs Ommanney ; Hon J Macpherson ; Mr R H Elliott ; Hon Mrs Elliott ; Mr and Mrs F A Nicholson ; Miss Lechler ; Mr and Mrs C H Hill ; Miss A M Smith ; Miss Cliff ; Mr and Mrs G C Macnoochy and child ; Mr and Mrs R Beech ; Miss L Robson ; Miss Robson ; Miss Borisac ; Mr R Boyle ; Mr and Mrs F A Kennison ; Mrs Frank Goodwin ; Mrs H Armstrong ; Mrs E Penney ; Mr and Mrs J Saunders ; Mr B Lamsy ; Mrs J B Buchanan ; Mr and Mrs Patterson ; Miss Patterson ; Mrs R B Yates and child ; Marchioness of Tweeddale ; Miss Wilson ; Mr Agnew ; Mrs Brancroft ; Colonel Sir W Shady Hanson ; Mrs Hudson ; Mr and Mrs J Dalrymple-Hay ; Major C Macdonald ; Capt and Mrs Scott ; Miss Lewis ; Mr R B Major ; Miss Major ; Miss K Major ; Mr and Mrs A A Campbell ; Mrs Verschoyle ; Miss Bramwell ; Mr J W Sweet ; Mr and Mrs R A Malloy ; Miss Malloy ; Mrs C D Pendlebury ; Mr F E Hulbert ; Miss Elderton ; Mr Hugo Katz ; Mr and Mrs J A Douglas and infant ; Mrs FitzGerald ; Miss Crimmin ; Mr W S Sullivan ; Mr W H Grimley ; Mrs and two Misses Grimley ; Mr A V Phillip ; Mr A N Muir ; Mrs McLeod ; Mr W Prater ; Mr E Ezra ; Mr Mitchell ; Mrs D Murray and child ; Rev and Mrs H Goldsmith ; Mr and Mrs Winter and child ; Mrs Midwinter ; Hon Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child ; Miss Rushton ; Mrs Lloyd ; Miss Craigie ; Major A K Sinclair ; Lieut-Col and Mrs W H Browne ; Mrs Horsfall and sister ; Mrs A Kuyvett and two children ; Mr F C Barnes ; Mr A Apcar ; Mr S A Apcar ; Mr J A Daniell ; Mr and Mrs Maxwell Maynard ; Mrs Corry ; Miss Corry ; Mr W W Walton ; Mr and Miss Wilson ; Mr Dick Lauder ; Mrs Thomson ; Mrs Hardy ; Bishop Thorburn ; Miss Peck and child ; Mr L MacDonald ; Mr R D Hare ; Mr and Mrs Noland Hudson ; Miss Boyd ; Surg-Lieut-Col R A K Holmes ; Mr E Watkin ; Mr W H Lindsay ; Mr T Benson ; Mr J Worsley Taylor ; Mr Stanley ; Mr and Mrs Archer ; Mr Chard ; Mr and Mrs A Macnot ; Mr O Nevill ; Mr Mohnulal Jivanlal ; Col C A Bruce ; Mrs Bobbs ; Capt and Mrs Mundale ; Mrs J R Arbuthnot ; Mr C Middleton Rogers ; Mr and Mrs H W J Hill ; Miss Hill ; Mr and Mrs Disney ; Mr Ingram ; Miss Ingram ; Mr and Mrs J Maxwell Franklin ; Mrs Haggard and child ; Mrs C Martindale and two children ; Mrs Lester and infant ; Lieut G H Levenson ; Mr and Mrs Crossley ; Mr Skinner and two children ; Mr Brit ; Mr J E Paul ; Mr and Miss Hart ; Col R H Martin ; Capt Donaldson ; Mrs Crole Wyndham ; Mr Banks ; Mrs and Miss Candy and child ; Mrs Andrew Speed ; Mrs A C Duff and child ; Mr and Mrs R Dowson ; Mr G Miller ; Mr O'Gilvy ; Mrs Hickley ; Col and Mrs W J Brown ; Mr J Bettye ; Mr and Mrs Kazim Hossaim ; Mr Dalton ; Mrs Franks and child ; Mrs Niel Macdonald ; Miss Boult ; Mr H MacDonald ; Mr and Mrs W S McClelland ; and Lieut G O Rigby.

Per s s Sutlej, Capt A Symons, 28th March, 1896.
For Brindisi—Mr Thos Benson

Per s s Peninsular, Capt R F Briscoe, 4th April, 1896.
For London—Mr and Mrs Rogers ; Miss E Malony ; Miss Malony ; Mr Malony ; Lieut-Col and Mrs St J Gore ; Mr and Mrs A F Gradon and infant ; Mr and Mrs J Conder ; Col, Mrs and Miss Jamieson ; Mr and Mrs Pears ; Mrs Forbes ; Major and Mrs H H Pengree ; Mr F Stanley ; Mr, Mrs, and Master J Mellison ; Major F C Maisey ; Lieut S B Cruickshank ; Mrs M S Bisset ; Mr and Miss Preulice ; Sir B Simpson ; Mr and Mrs C L Mitchell ; Mr L Garthwaite ; Mr and Mrs Moran and child ; Mr and Mrs Strutt and infant ; Mrs S Christie Engelbach ; Mrs L Vincent ; Mr and Mrs K D Lyall and two infants ; and Mrs R A C King
For Brindisi—Mr T C Dyson ; Mr W C Bailey ; Mr and Mrs McClelland ; Mr W McHutchin ; Mr G A Howard and infant ; Colonel P D Jeffery ; Miss Robson ; Miss L Robson ; Capt Swanston ; Mrs Moscose Scott ; Capt A H Hussey ; Mr and Mrs J Douglas, and three children ; Miss Roberts ; Mr and J W Buyers ; Mrs O'Donnell, and infant ; Miss A C Gray ; Mrs Penrose and child ; Mrs W D Preston ; Mr Lawrence (senior) ; Mr and Mrs Lawrence and child ; Col A Broadfoot, C H ; Major-Genl and Miss Dalrymple ; Lieut Col and Mrs Paley and Miss Paley.
For Marseilles—Rev J E and Mrs Davis and three children ; Mr A Horders ; Miss Taylor ; Mr and Miss Hooper ; Capt and Mrs Shoreston and infant ; and Mr and Mrs Toomey and child.

THE "WEDDING MARCH" AT THE GAIETY.

WE would remind our readers that the Thespian Club, who had a good house last evening, give their third and last performance of "The Wedding March," this afternoon, at 3-30. A matinee is a new departure in amateur performances, and should prove attractive to those who live out of the city and to others who find it an effort to face the long drive from Malabar Hill and back again after dinner. There is comfortable time for tiffin before the performance begins, and as it will be over by about 5-45, the usual evening drive need not be foregone. The performance is so excellent that everyone should see it, and it must have cost so much both in trouble and money, that we heartily wish the Club a full house and a balance on the right side when the accounts are settled up.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the entries for the Handicap race, which will take place this afternoon :—

YACHTS.—Start at 4 p.m.

Entered by

1.—Kiralyne, Mr. E. Comber.
2.—Mamilkin, Major M. W. P. Block, R.A.
3.—Red Rose, Lieut. A. Rowand, R.I.M.
4.—Tomtit, Mr. B. H. Hopkins.
5.—Isca, Capt. W. F. Potts.
6.—Jametta, Lieut. R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E.
7.—Melody, Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
8.—Kismet, Mr. W. P. Symonds.

Course No. 2.—From pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard round middle ground buoy, leaving it to port round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard round North Karanja buoy, leaving it to starboard and finishing at pilot schooner, leaving it to starboard.

Starting line will be between markboat with B. S. A. flag moored north of pilot schooner and the pilot schooner's mainmast.

Finishing line between pilot schooner and Yacht Club Flagstaff.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The race for Man-of-War and bona-fide Ships' Boats will be re-sailed to-day, the 15th instant. To start at 2-30 p.m.

Course :—From a starting line between a mark boat with the B. S. A. flag and the pilot schooner's mainmast round the South Karanja, round the the Sunk Rock light-house, finishing on a line between the Club flagstaff and the pilot schooner's mainmast, leaving all marks to starboard. The race will be sailed under the Yatcht Racing Association Rules. The following are the entries :—

1 H. M. S. Plassy's Cutter..White P. on a blue ground....Comdr. W. B.Taylor
2 H. M. S. Abyssinia's Cutter...Blue Fly, with a white A., Lieut. R. A. Nugent
3 H. M. S. Pigeon's Cutter.....A blue P on a white ground ...Comdr. M. G. Cartwright
4 Bombay Deckyard Cutter
Mabel .....White burgee with red diamond .....A. Mosk, Esq.
5 P. & O. Late Khedive's Life Boat .....A blue Pennant..Comdr. C. L. Daniel.

Entry numbers are re-call numbers.

THE INDIAN MUTINY:

ITS ORIGIN, DIMENSIONS, AND MORAL.

BY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I.

PART II.

By New Year's Day of 1858 the British Indian Government and its officers were able to breathe again after the terrific storm of the last eight months of 1857.

The course of 1858 was marked with victory after victory to the British cause. But although the pacification was comparatively rapid and easy in the recently-disturbed territories that had been under direct British administration—the resistance was stubborn in many districts under territorial Chiefs of several grades. Again, although the principal Native Princes and Sovereigns were themselves loyal to the British suzerain power, yet their troops in some cases, notably in the case of Sindia, were mutinous and their subjects rebellious. Early in the year Sir Colin Campbell with a powerful force again advanced upon Lucknow and finally recaptured it. The rebellion—for such it was—in Oudh soon collapsed. But the settlement of affairs with the talukdars or territorial aristocracy caused much trouble. During the same season Sir Hugh Rose (afterwards Lord Strathnairn), had to make his famous march from the Bombay Presidency, cutting his way right through the disturbed districts of Central India to Hindustan. As the summer approached the rebellion shrank and waned. By the 11th of May, that is, the first anniversary of the tragedy at Delhi, it was virtually broken. It yet lived on through the summer. But by the winter of 1858—just eighteen months from the fatal 11th of May, 1857—external order had been almost universally restored.

The financial efforts had been commensurate with the events. About forty millions sterling had in the two years 1857 and 1858 been added to the National Debt of India. The greater part of this sum had been raised in England.

The causes of this mighty outbreak, which has been truly described by the historian as "the most marvellous episode of modern times," have often been discussed with but partial information. They may be classified, first as original, second as proximate. The original, fundamental, and abiding cause was simply this, that the guardianship of the British rule, which with all its merits was necessarily alien, had been entrusted to an over-mastering native army vastly out-numbering the European troops. The sepoys had a sense of power, a belief that the physical force lay with them. They had been in the main faithful to their foreign paymasters. Nevertheless, they loved their old dynasties, their indigenous rulers, their Asiatic faiths and customs. It is now but too easy to see that their rebelling was but a question of time, something fated to occur sooner or later ; the only wonder is that its occurrence was so long delayed. Here then is the one great cause, which swallowed up all the other causes. Here was the cardinal error which gave fatal potency to all lesser errors, to all minor circumstances.

Pertaining to all that there was a cognate error in this wise. The European force, at best but too small, was not distributed to the utmost advantage, strategically and politically. For the health of the men a portion was massed amidst the Himalayas near Simla, as already mentioned. In the spring of 1857, had the several European regiments in the Simla Hills been distributed amidst Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad, the mutiny at Meerut would not have broken out, or after breaking out, would not have succeeded.

Following the first great cause, the proximate causes were, in the opinion of some, numerous—but there certainly were several. The immediate cause was, of course, the use of the greased cartridge which evoked all the latent suspicion in the minds of men sensitively jealous of their high-caste ; and a subsequent fault was this, that the Bengal sepoys had been too largely recruited from among the high-caste Brahmins of Oudh. These suspicions were quickened by the fact that certain legislative measures had been recently undertaken from righteous motives, for social improvement among the natives. Still, these apprehensions would not by themselves have caused such a conspiracy as that which was organised among the sepoys. There were certain parties on the watch to foment any casual dissatisfaction which might arise. Foremost among these were the Mahomedan Court of the late dynasty at Lucknow and certain of the Hindu talukdars of Oudh. In all probability the conspiracy if not hatched was inspired and organised from Lucknow, or from Oudh, under a remarkable man known as the Moulvie. It was unfortunate that the agitation among the sepoys of a caste question should have arisen in 1857, so soon after the annexation of Oudh, which took place in 1855. Had that particular annexation not occurred, or had it fallen on some later date, it is very possible that the Mutiny of 1857 would have died away like rolling thunder until the next storm should some day arise. Further, it so happened that several individuals powerless in time of peace, but potent to strike in time of sedition, had recently been dealt with in a manner which they regarded rightly or wrongly as injurious and unjust. Had these not sided energetically with the rebels, the course of affairs in their respective districts would have been very different from what it was. The policy of the Government in respect to the adoption of succession on failure of issue in Native States had, no doubt, disquieted public opinion. Too much stress must not be laid on this, because, after all, the principal Native Sovereigns remained loyal ; and the trouble in their States arose not from them, but from their mutinous soldiery or their turbulent vassals.

It remains in conclusion to point the moral of this wondrous tale. *Imprimis*, the crucial error of having too small a proportion of European to Native troops has been rectified, and will never, we hope, be repeated. The European strength has been augmented and the Native strength diminished. The European soldier is now as one to two Native soldiers, instead of being as one to seven or eight. If, however, there should be any repetition of this error, then the old danger of 1857 may revive. It is well to remember this when the troops of the Native Princes are being better organised than before, or, in the phrase of the day, being Imperialized. The political proceedings regarding the rule of adoption in Native States, the re-seating of the Hindu Ruler in Mysore, the recognised status of the talukdars or territorial aristocracy in Oudh and elsewhere—have quieted native apprehensions and steadied public opinion. It can, however, hardly be said that no legislative or other measures for social improvement are taken, with the best intentions indeed, but still calculated to alarm native sentiment. For such things are from time to time, perhaps must be, according to our conscience, attempted. The institution called the National Congress, which is really a conference of the relatively limited number of English-speaking Natives, is not free from danger politically, though not actually dangerous as yet.

In fine, the British Government has been said to be "in the air." To some extent this is quite true. For the Government is exposed to all the disadvantages of an absolutely alien administration. It affords in several respects a typical instance of such situations. In other respects, however, it rests veritably on *terra firma*—its foundations are in its European soldiery, its strategic fortifications, its arsenals, its well-guarded lines of railway, its unconquerable bases on the seaboard. Even this commanding advantage would not suffice if the hundreds of millions of its subjects were to be discontented. But the masses on the one hand and the capitalists on the other hand will ever be on the side of the British as the protectors of the poor and the upholders of public credit. The Native States, too, form the Conservative element in the Indian Empire. But between these strata upper and lower, there are several social strata that will never agree with any alien administration however perfect. Thus although the Constitution of the Indian Empire may not accord with the best precedents and political philosophy—we must take it as it is and as it must be at least in the immediate future. With all its faults in theory and in practice, it is, perhaps, the most philanthropic and disinterested rule that this erring world has seen. Upon the foundation of iron and granite, as above described, is reared the fair superstructure of wise and humane laws administered with wisdom and humanity, of material and mental progress with a gradual tendency towards Local Self-Government.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 24.

THE death of Prince Henry of Battenberg puts—it is to be hoped—the finishing touch to the chapter of misfortunes crowded into the first month of the new year. Living as he did, with the Queen, Her Majesty will be more keenly affected by his premature and sudden death than by the loss of any other son-in-law. The handsome, dashing German always made himself liked by those with whom he came in contact, although it can scarcely be said that he was very popular with the people at large. Everyone, however, will feel for the widowed Princess, and her aged mother,—who has been sorely tried of late. The untoward event spoils what promised to be an exceptionally early and brilliant season. The Dublin and the spring drawing-rooms will in all probability not take place, and if the May functions are held, we shall have all the Royalties and officials in deep black, of which we have had so much within the past few years.

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It was in Christmas week—just eleven years ago—that young Prince Henry arrived on a visit to his brother, Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was at Kent House, and on New Year's Eve his engagement to Her Majesty's youngest daughter was announced. The wedding did not take place until the end of July, and was celebrated in Whippingham Church, near Osborne. The Queen's residence was not then sufficiently large to accommodate the guests, and the wedding breakfast was served in large marquees erected on the lawn. The bridegroom wore the white uniform of an officer of the Prussian Guards. The honeymoon was spent at Quarr Abbey, and the superstitious were not slow in predicting ill luck to the young couple, as before they reached the Abbey, one of the horses attached to their carriage, fell dead, and the journey had to be finished with two instead of four horses. The mob also broke into the church shortly after the wedding party left it, and tore the lavish floral decorations to shreds.

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Turning to brighter topics, Lady Katherine Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Albans, and Mr. Somers Somerset, son of Lord Henry Somerset, had a very pretty wedding at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, last Thursday. The bride is both young and pretty, and wore an exceedingly dainty gown. The material was, of course, white satin, but it was charmingly trimmed with Brussels lace, forming a fluffy front to the corsage, and a sash falling in long ends to the side. The neck was cut square, and enframed in orange-blossoms, continued in double trails down each side, and falling as a girdle amid the filmy folds of the lace sash. The veil was of equally beautiful Brussels point, and the bridesmaids all dressed in simple oriental white satin gowns arranged with chiffon fichus, and wearing large white felt hats trimmed with plumes, made an ideal bridal procession. The Duchess of St. Albans came in a dark striped blue brocade gown opening over a plain blue satin petticoat and made with satin revers bordered with jewelled galon and white lace front and jabot. The bonnet was to correspond with touches of pink—a very favourite colour of the Duchess's. Mr. Henry Somerset, the bridegroom's mother—wore an exceedingly handsome gown of mouse coloured velvet ornamented on the skirt and bodice, with large Louis XV. knots, worked in gold and pearls. There was an under-skirt of satin just showing in front, and creamy lace about the neck and cuffs. The gold bonnet was trimmed with velvet to match the gown, and white ostrich plumes and osprey. Nothing could have been better than the bride's travelling costume. It was composed of a plain white cloth skirt with full bodice and sleeves of batiste, held by wide bands of embroidery, and with white satin ribbon, neck and waist-bands. The white satin toque had four clusters of white violets, a white aigrette, and a drapery of old lace round the edge. The wrap was of sapphire velvet lined with cream satin, and in shape resembling those which Marcus Stone delights to put on the subjects of his picture. The cape fronts and cuffs were bordered with a quilling of cream satin, and round the neck was a Henri ruff of satin and lace.

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Mr. Ernest Hart has been writing lately on the subject of bedrooms, beds, and sleeping suits. In his contention that a bedroom should be as comfortably warmed as any other apartment, the writer certainly appears to have reason on his side, and also in his denunciation of the ordinary night garment, to which he prefers pyjamas, which are surely pretty generally adopted by Englishmen nowadays. But when it comes to recommending eider-down coverettes, instead of the familiar sheets and blankets, more difference of opinion will arise. Those who have experienced the comfort and luxury of this style of bed-covering in Germany, will be slow to introduce it into their own homes, besides it is almost impossible to tuck the eider-downs comfortably in at the foot of the bed, and without this tucking in, even the sleeping socks recommended by Mr. Ernest Hart could not keep one's toes warm during a cold winter's night. Were it possible to have the temperature kept up to a satisfactory degree of heat all night, of course the "swathing" might be done away with, but not until then.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross," is drawing crowded houses, and is a very remarkable piece, in so much as it introduces very sacred subjects without in any wise offending the most Philistinic of audiences. The secret lies in the reverent and tactful manner in which Mr. Barrett has dealt with the persecutions of the early Christians in the reign of Nero. The martyrs, full of holy zeal, inspire the spectators with admiration and sympathy. There is nothing to revolt, and in this "The Sign of the Cross" differs as widely from "Michael and his lost Angel," as does the up-to-date religiousness of the Rev. Michael, from the robust Christianity of those who were prepared to seal the confession of their faith with their blood.

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There is quite a revival of hand-weaving in England now, and many ladies are taking it up, not only as a pastime, but as a serious occupation. Miss Clive Bayley, daughter of the late Sir Henry Clive Bayley, has started a Weaving School in the West End of London, in which pupils are taught not only how to spin and weave, but to set up their looms, and cut the pattern cards. They are thus *au fait* in every detail of the work, and not dependent upon others, as are those employed in factories, where it is the rule only to allow each worker to practise one particular branch of the occupation. Miss Clive Bayley imports Finnish girls, who are expert weavers, and who after a few weeks master sufficient English to get along with their new neighbours. They are then sent to Scotland and the provinces, to teach in villages and even lunatic asylums. The British public is being lectured into its duties on all sides! The National Health Society keeps up a perpetual wail, or cry of warning, seeing disease, if not death, in almost everything we have been in the habit of using or consuming in happy ignorance—and apparently with little harm to ourselves. But now larders, houses, clothes, and food are filled with secret enemies, only to be avoided by constant treatment, more or less tedious and vexatious. More rational are the lectures on cooking, butter-making, and the care of children, subjects upon which the mass of women are lamentably ignorant. The lady lecturing recently upon the washing, clothing and feeding of a baby, illustrated her points upon a large jointed doll, which was possibly better than a real infant, who would most likely have drowned the voice of the lecturer in its own lament, at being turned into an object lesson for the benefit of its parent.

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Whatever may be the opinion as regards the tone of the new Lyceum piece—"Michael and his lost Angel"—there can be no difference of opinion about the beauty of the toilets which Miss Marion Terry wears. In the first act, she has a large black chip hat, lined with velvet, and trimmed with bows of satin in two shades of green, matching the foliage in the bunch of kingcups, which stands up at one side. The primrose satin gown is veiled in white lisse embroidered in sprays of the kingcups, and has yellow satin ribbon and creamy soft lace on the bodice. In the second act, the gown is covered by a sapphire blue chiffon wrap, lined with green satin, and arranged with frills of green and blue chiffon on the shoulders. The hat is made of the skin and plumage of a Lophophorus—the little gemlike blue and green feathers forming the brim. This is slightly indented and turned up at the back with a wide bow of green velvet, the bird's head brought forward to show the crimson hues about the neck, and surrounded by four exquisitedly tufted crests, to supply which four of these lovely birds were sacrificed. The hat is unique and exceedingly costly. One must hope that it will not be copied. Such slaughter of beautiful birds is little short of murder. The third gown of silver grey ribbed silk has a waistband of shot velvet, and a very pretty corsage trimmed with embroidered *mousseline de soie*, and grey chiffon. The sleeves are in two drooping billowy puffs of the chiffon, caught with straps of the embroidery. The toque of grey velvet is edged with violets and foliage and finished with a black osprey. A fourth gown is of cream satin, with low bodice richly worked over in graceful pattern in diamonds. There is a drapery of blush-rose lisse, about the neck, and the sleeves fall away to show the fore-arm under a puff of the lisse, between the more important arrangement of the satin. With this, Miss Terry wears, for a little, a handsome green velvet mantle, bordered with fur. The "dying" gown is of an exceedingly rare material, softsblack watered silk, the design outlined with green metallic thread. In one light the gown shows as almost black, in others it becomes a mass of glistening greens like those seen in some handsome serpent. The sleeves are of black gauze, and there is some very rich cream guipure introduced about the yoke. Over this is thrown a little cape and hood of black gauze flecked with green spangles.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 24.

I AM going to make a really practical suggestion—a suggestion which, if it can be carried out, will bring ease of mind and quiet sleep to houses where at present there are continual alarms. My suggestion is this. There are thousands of people, especially ladies, who every night lie down in fear, lie awake listening, wake up in the middle of the night trembling, in perpetual terror of the housebreaker—all the more if they live in a retired suburb or a lonely road. My suggestion for the relief of these sufferers is a telephonic connection of the house with the nearest police station. It would cost something, of course ; it would entail a telephone clerk at the station ; every house that so connected itself would have to pay something for the privilege—perhaps two guineas a year. But think of the relief with which the nervous person would lie down with the telephone at the head of the bed, ready to call the police on occasion ! And think of the burglar's disgust, knowing that the police could be called in two minutes ! To meet the case of nervous persons sending for the police on a false alarm, something would have to be paid, some kind of fine inflicted for such a call. Now, good people, is this a practical, workable, useful suggestion, or is it not ? If it is, will someone who knows how it should be carried out take it up ?

I rejoice to learn that another effort is to be made to save the Blue Coat School from destruction. One cannot understand how anyone who has any knowledge of, or connection with, the city of London can look on calmly while the destruction of this venerable school is discussed. It is a part of the City, like the Guildhall, like St. Paul's, like London Bridge ; it has grown and flourished in that little corner of the city ever since the Franciscans went out of it ; it has been enriched and endowed by a long succession of city merchants ; the boys have kept their picturesque old dress—that of the apprentices in the time of Edward VI. ; they are always in and out among us ; we love the Blue Coats. They talk of sending them away to the country ; the mere mention of such a thing had the immediate effect of causing a complete cessation of all the gifts which formerly showered upon the school. "Since the project was broached," says the Treasurer, "I ought to have received £55,000 in donations. I have only received £500." The boys have gone down in number from 1200 to 700 ; they are daily diminishing, and will continue to diminish unless the old confidence returns, so that the stream of benevolence may flow again. It cannot be proposed to move away the school on the ground of health, because the boys are perfectly healthy. If it is pleaded that the estate are falling in value, the answer is that to erect new buildings in the country will absorb all the money that will be got by selling the city estate, and so the diminution will be continued. What can be done ? The usual thing. There is but one way. Meetings can be called ; circulars can be sent out ; public feeling can be awakened. Cannot the Vicar of Christ Church, who is so good a champion of his own school, see his way to head the movement ? Will not other old Blue Coats come forward ?

When the Franciscans came to London they accepted with gratitude the offer of a small plot of ground lying in a corner of the city wall. At one end was the gate and prison called Newgate ; at the other an delightful lane call Stinking-lane, and in front of the place were the shambles where the beasts were killed ; a noisome place ; a place reeking with blood and putrid offals. Without the wall lay Smithfield, where the gibbet stood, and whither poor wretches were dragged by the heels to be hung up ; here, too, was a hospital for the sick, and here were daily horseraces. The Franciscans sat down in this despised corner and began to build a stately church beside their humble cottages. Their church became a great and noble one ; their cloisters were spacious and richly carved ; princes and great ladies desired to be buried in their precincts ; they had a large library ; they were scholars and divines ; but they were no longer the poor and devoted men who first walled into London from Canterbury. When they went away, after a short interval, the Blue

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR SMITH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THOMAS Edward Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, formerly of Tanjore, deposed as follows:—

I was present at the Tanjore Club on the evening of the 25th April when the incident between Mrs. Clegg and Dr. Smith happened, along with Mr. Syson, Mr. Clegg, Dr. Smith and Mrs. Clegg. No one else was present. I was in the verandah with Syson and Clegg, when Dr. Smith drove up with Mrs. Clegg. It was just getting dusk. It was probably about a quarter to seven.

Mr. Weir here interposed that the sun set at 6-13 p.m. on that day.

Mr. Thomas then continued—Dr. Smith asked me, Mr. Clegg and Mr. Syson if we would go and play billiards. I declined to do so, so did the others at first; then Dr. Smith persuaded Syson to go into the billiard-room and have a game with him. I said to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg the English papers were on the table and to come in and see them. After another quarter of an hour or 20 minutes looking at them Mr. Smith and Syson finished their game and came into the reading-room; and Dr. Smith walked past the table without saying anything to the Cleggs, who were his guests. It was so marked that I said to Syson:—"Hullo, where is Smith off to in such a hurry?" and Syson remarked:—"He has a case over at the Railway worth Rs. 500 to him." Soon after Dr. Smith left Mr. and Mrs. Clegg went out into the verandah. It was getting on to 8 o'clock and we were all to have dined with Dr. Smith. I then went out to the verandah and said to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg:—"Are you not going over to dinner? It is past 8 o'clock." They said they did not intend going to his house again. I said "Why, what is the reason of that?" When Mr. Clegg said Dr. Smith had insulted his wife so grossly that he could not think of going over to his house. I of course left them and they talked over the matter. I then said to Mr. Clegg, "Think of what you are saying. I have known Dr. Smith for fourteen years, and I have

NEVER KNOWN HIM TO DO AN UNGENTLEMANLY ACT.

Mrs. Clegg said, "I have not had time to tell my husband half of what happened." I again told her to think carefully of her statement, as I could not think Dr. Smith capable of such an action. She stated Dr. Smith attempted to put his arm round her waist and repeatedly asked for a kiss, but her self-possession got out of the carriage.

It was in refer nce to these statements made in the verandah that I warned her to be careful. Then came a question as to where Mr. and Mrs. Clegg were to go for the evening; ultimately they agreed to go to Mr. Thomas's (who in the meantime had joined in the conversation) and it was settled that Mr. Thomas, who was dining with Dr. Smith that evening, should send round their baggage to Mr. Thomas's house. I cannot recollect if I went with them. I did not see Mr. Thomas that night. Yes, I think that I did, and that I went with the Cleggs and was present when Mr. Thomas came back from Dr. Smith's house. Nothing further happened except some conversation which took place at Dr. Smith's house. Mr. Thomas said that Dr. Smith has expressed surprise at the Cleggs leaving his house, and that he did not know the reason of it. Mr. Thomas said he told Dr. Smith he ought to know best what the reasons were. He said Dr. Smith also expressed surprise at my not coming to dinner. There was nothing of further importance that happened. Mr. Clegg said that if Dr. Smith did his duty he would apologise the first thing in the morning. I also said I was perfectly certain that the first man to come to my house to-morrow morning to see me would be Dr. Smith. I then went home. In the morning a little before 7 o'clock, I was sitting at tea in the verandah of my house. On looking up I saw Dr. Smith in his dog-cart; and feeling in a very excited condition, I went into my room before Dr. Smith came in. I remained in my room about five minutes, and when I came out I found Dr. Smith lying in a long arm chair in the verandah near the tea-table. I said "Good heavens! What kind of a position is this that you have put me into?" Dr. Smith made some reply which I am unable to remember. He then took from his pocket a paper which he asked me to read. I told him if it was an apology I would rather have nothing whatever to do with it, and that meantime I must have a little time to think before I could talk to him. Dr. Smith then said he would go out and walk in the compound for a little while, which he did and was away for about fifteen minutes. After some conversation as to what had taken place the night before, Dr. Smith again produced the paper, saying it was an apology and wished that I should read it. I then

DECLINED TO LOOK AT IT,

when Dr. Smith said he had no one else to consult in this matter, and having known me so long he thought I might help him in the matter. I then read the apology and he asked me if I considered it satisfactory or sufficient. I told him that Mr. Clegg the night before thought that from a great many features in the case it showed Dr. Smith's action had been premeditated. I then asked Dr. Smith as a gentleman if he could say it was not premeditated. He said he could not. I cannot say there was no premeditation whatever. I then told him I thought it would be advisable to say so in the apology. Dr. Smith then wrote the apology in my office and on my note-paper, and I saw the fair copy and read it before it was sent. I saw Dr. Smith send it by a horsekeeper. This letter produced (Exhibit A) is the apology. The horsekeeper came back in about 15 minutes and I understood him to say that Mr. Clegg had sent salaams.

Dr. Smith stayed with me about three hours, during which time I talked of the case in a great many ways, and we discussed what the upshot would be, and Dr. Smith left for the house and that is all I know directly about the matter. The rest is what I know from either one party or the other.

By the President: The only addition I suggested to this apology was that Dr. Smith's action was about its being unpremeditated.

On the Saturday night when Mr. Thomas returned from Dr. Smith's house, there was some discussion about the apology and I told him he should report to the Collector, but as far as I recollect no definite decision was come to. What Mrs. Clegg complained to me on Saturday night against Dr. Smith were these three things:—(1) Warning me to put his arm round her waist. (2) Repeatedly asking her for a kiss (3) Asked her to get out of the carriage. Nothing material b yond this was alleged.

Cross-examined: I considered Mrs. Clegg was down stairs on my arrival, because she came out of the drawing-room almost immediately. From her coming from the drawing-room I considered she was downstairs. Dr. Smith joined in the conversation before tea was served. There was considerable delay in getting tea. It was not quite dark when Dr. Smith arrived at the Club. There was still sufficient light to see some distance.

I play very poor game of billiards. It usually takes me three-quarters of an hour to play a game of 50. I won the game, receiving points, but Dr. Smith, I noticed, played badly as he seemed excited. He missed many easy shots. I do not know if we drove to the Railway station in Dr. Smith's carriage. I can't say if I drove or how we got to the Railway station. I don't think I gave any orders to the syce to take away the carriage. Dr. Smith had upset my arrangements about getting a carriage for me that evening. Dr. Smith told me he intended to take the short cut across the Railway before leaving the Club that evening, and I going by the Railway would make an appreciable difference—about a third less.

I had known Dr. Smith at that time for many years and

ENTERTAINED A HIGH OPINION OF HIM

as a gentleman. The idea in my mind when I questioned Mrs. Clegg about her statement was astonishment at such a charge against such a man as Dr. Smith. Much I had no reason to disbelieve Mrs. Clegg, yet I could not bring myself to believe that Dr. Smith was guilty of such conduct. When I told Mr. Clegg to think about her statements, I wanted to put to him a question which she was not making any exaggeration. I considered in the proposal to ask her to get out of the carriage and walk into the jungle, his intention was to kiss her violently again in her self. I did not think there was any worse intention on the part of Dr. Smith. That evening Mr. Clegg expressed the opinion that Dr. Smith should send in an apology and that he (Mr. Clegg) expected such. In the morning an apology was being typed and I read it. It struck me as being an humble an apology as any man could wish. And he (Dr. Smith) asked if I could suggest anything further which could satisfy the Cleggs. The word "atrocious" he (Dr. Smith) asked me to remember, in Dr. Smith's first original apology. The words "I acted like an infuriated cad" were in the original apology. I suggested nothing except non-premeditation. I think that was the only rewriting, it is a letter I wrote to Dr. Smith, dated 12th November 1894.

The letter in question contains a statement as follows:—"I have no remembrance of the term infernal cad being used, and indeed the very evening before you left Tanjore I had a friend dining with me and when that term was mentioned as appearing in the letter I inferred him that I thought he was wrong."

Witness continued: Having seen the apology now I am of opinion that the words appeared in the original draft apology. I did not wish to see the apology, because I did not like to be mixed up in the affair. When I said "Good heavens! what a position you have placed me in," I said so partly because I had been invited in from camp to assist in entertaining the Cleggs. I met Dr. Smith at Negapatam two or three days after 28th April. He did not say I ought to do something which would set me right in your eyes." When Dr. Smith left the Club that evening nobody asked why he had left; there was no occasion to do so. I did not say to Mrs. Clegg or anybody else Dr. Smith had a case for Rs. 500 at the Railway station. I am not prepared to say I did not say so to Mr. Shoobridge.

Mr. Weir: Was there any suggestion made by you as to the advisability of mentioning apology that if it was made sufficiently strong the matter would not be officially reported?

A. No, I did not suggest that to Dr. Smith. I did so after the apology was received by Mr. Clegg.

THE SYCE'S EVIDENCE.

Narsimulu Naidu, examined by the Commissioners, deposed: I was in the service of Dr. Smith about two years ago. I am now in the service of Mr. Syson. I recollect going for a drive with Dr. Smith and a lady along the Vullam Road about 18 months ago. The lady was wife of the Sub-Collector of Kumbakonam. I don't recollect the day of the week. Dr. Smith and the lady drove about three miles from Tanjore; the place where we turned was two furlongs the near side of Chavidi. The country about is fairly cultivated. There were trees on either side. On one side there is jungle and on the other side it is uncultivated. By jungle I mean short shrubs growing on uncultivated places. The shrubs scattered and not thick. I was sitting on the whole time at the back both going and coming. I never got down. The lady and gentleman never got down either. I noticed nothing in particular. They were speaking in English to one another I did not understand anything done. The lady was talking angrily, but was talking in the ordinary way. It was dusk when they returned to the Club.

Cross-examined: The carriage did not stop going or coming except to turn round. I was seated behind the trap side-ways. Dr. Smith walked home from the Club and I remained with the carriage. The Sub-Collector, his wife, Mr. Syson and Mr. Thomas drove from the Club in Dr. Smith's carriage that night to the Railway Station Refreshment Room. I did not see Dr. Smith put his face near that of Mrs. Clegg as if to kiss her. I have been with Mr. Syson for a year and arrived in Madras with him this morning.

By the Commissioners: The carriage after turning went quickly; it did not walk. The lady did not drive herself. We met no carriage coming back. I know Mr. Todhunter [Mauras Civil Service]. We did meet Mr. Todhunter driving in the Collector's carriage. This was as we were returning to Tanjore.

Doraswamy, called by Dr. Smith, deposed: I am a peon in the service of the Tanjore District Surgeon's house. I was a peon under Dr. Smith when he was in Tanjore. I know Mr. Clegg, the Sub-Collector of Kumbakonum. I remember Mr. and Mrs. Clegg coming to Dr. Smith's house at Tanjore. They came at 2-15 on a Saturday. They had lunch at 2-30. The tiffin lasted till a quarter to four, and then Mr. Clegg went to a meeting. Dr. Smith and Mrs. Clegg remained in the drawing-room. I was pulling the tiffin-room punkah. I was pulling the tiffin-room punkah till a quarter to four on that day up to the time I went to pull the drawing-room punkah.

Ramalinga Rao deposed: I am a peon in the Tanjore Hospital. I know Dr. Smith. I was appointed to do duty at Dr. Smith's house. I remember the Sub-Collector and lady coming to Dr. Smith's house; they came on a Saturday. I went that day to relieve Doraswamy, who was pulling the drawing-room punkah. I pulled for an hour and up till 5 p.m. Dr. Smith and Mrs. Clegg were in the drawing-room seated on sofas all the time, i.e., they were seated on the large cushioned chairs. The lady went upstairs after 5 p.m., and the gentleman went to the bath room. From where I was pulling I could see anyone upstairs.

By Mr. Weir: I did not see Mr. Syson come to the house. I say it was Saturday, because it was the District Board meeting day. Doraswamy and I came by the train to Madras together.

Dr. Johnstone, examined by Mr. Grant, deposed: I am now doing duty at Bolarum. I remember taking over charge from Dr. Smith at Tanjore about the 13th May 1894. I arrived at about 4 a.m. From the station I went to the travellers' bungalow. Dr. Smith came to see me some time before nine that morning. I had not the slightest idea why he was so suddenly sent to Tanjore. When Dr. Smith called he did not communicate to me that he had got into trouble over a lady in the station, and that that was why he had to go. He said the trouble was because he asked a lady for a kiss. He drove me to his house in the afternoon after I took over charge. I understood that Mrs. Smith returned to Tanjore that day (from the Nilghiri Hills). It was then Dr. Smith confided more in me, and asked me for my advice. I said: "If you want my advice you must tell me the whole facts." He then told me that on a certain previous day the Cleggs had come to his house as guests, and after luncheon Dr. Smith asked Mrs. Clegg what she would like to do, whether she would go to the Club and play tennis or go for a drive, that she chose the drive and her husband acquiesced, and that they went for a drive along the Vullam Road, and that during the drive back and on the way to the Club he asked her for a kiss, which he never got. The reason why he asked for the kiss was that he had received

CERTAIN ENCOURAGEMENT

from the lady before. I had asked him why he had asked her for a kiss, and he replied that he had received some encouragement; that she had proffered her hand for him to criticise her rings and that she had allowed him to kiss her hand. After asking for a kiss he drove the lady to the Club. Before entering at the Club Mrs. Clegg asked Dr. Smith if the syce knew English, and Dr. Smith, I think, said he did. I know the syce; he stayed for about a week in my service. I cannot say for certain that Dr. Smith told Mrs. Clegg the syce knew English. I understood him to say so. He said after he came home he was surprised to see a servant come and remove the Cleggs' things; and that after that a friend came to the house and said that Mrs. Clegg had told her husband that Dr. Smith had insulted her. I asked what he did then. He said Mr. Syson had come over and advised him to write an apology, which he did and showed it to Mr. Syson, who said it was not nearly strong enough, and told him to use more forcible language—something to the effect that he was a d—d cad and an gentleman to do what he did. This apology was duly sent, and Mr. Syson acted as a sort of mediator. After a day or so Mr. Syson told him Mr. Clegg had accepted the apology and would not move further in the matter, upon hearing which, he (Dr. Smith) went out in the District on inspection; and while he was absent Mr. Clegg did move further by forwarding the apology through the Collector to the Government. After that he received the order of Government telling him to resign the Service, and this was the first intimation he had that Mr. Clegg had moved further in the matter.

I said "As Clegg has been guilty of a breach of faith in forwarding the private apology to Government, your duty now is to withdraw the private apology and apologise officially, because you wrote the apology and used expressions at the recommendation of another man, which led Government, to believe you had committed court-martial offences."

I think B is the letter, and I recollect seeing Exhibit BB. was written after my suggestion. I saw Mr. Syson afterwards. I told him it was very foolish advice he had given Dr. Smith in the expressions he had recommended Dr. Smith to use in the apology, which were enough to damn Dr. Smith for life. Mr. Syson practically admitted he had given wrong advice, although I do not recollect the exact words Mr. Syson used.

I remember Mrs. Smith had prepared a memorial which Dr. Smith was averse to her sending in. It was addressed to the Government, and was, I believe, sent through the Bishop.

Questioned by the Commissioners: My advice was of course, given entirely upon the statement of facts given to me by Dr. Smith, which he said upon his word of honour were true.

(To be concluded.)

DEATH OF MR. CHESTER MACNAGHTEN M. A.

IT is with feelings of the deepest regret that we announce the death of Mr. Chester Macnaghten, the Principal of the Rajkumar College, which in melancholy event occurred at his residence, in Rajkote, on the afternoon of Monday last, the 10th instant. Mr. Chester Macnaghten writes the Kathiawar News, was only ill for some four days previous to his death, during which period he was under the treatment of Surgeon-Colonel J. McClogory, who did all that human skill could do, and care could suggest, but all efforts Mr Macnaghten's strength gradually gave way, and he expired peacefully and painlessly retaining consciousness almost to the end. The cause of death was Pleuritis.

Mr. Chester Macnaghten was the son of the late Elliot and Isabella Macnaghten of Ovingdean, Sussex, and the grandson of the late Sir Edmund Charles Macnaghten, Baronet, of Bengal. He was born on the 4th May 1843 at No. 10 Hyde Park Street London W, and received his early education privately, being too delicate to enter a Public School. In 1862 he went up to Trinity College Cambridge, were he took his degree with honours and came out to India in 1866, where for five years he was Tutor and Guardian to the Maharaja of Durbhunga. In 1870 Mr. Macnaghten was selected as the First Principal of the then newly instituted Rajkumar College at Rajkote, and took up the duties of that important office in February 1871. To the Rajumar College at Rajkote belongs the high distinction of being the first institution of its kind in India.

So far back as 1864 a conviction prevailed that Government had not done its full duty towards the education of young native chiefs, especially of the hereditary Princes of Central India, and it was felt that we note that Sir Alexander Grant, when Director of Public Instruction of Bombay, urged upon the Bombay Government, in 1864, that "the education of young native Princes was a subject for consideration in the Political Department," and a subject of which "the importance seemed urgent." From Sir A. Grant's action strongly supported by Colonels Keatings and Anderson, and by Major R. H. Hole, who succeeded Sir A. Grant as Director arose the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

On the 28th April 1868 on the occasion of Colonel Anderson's confirmation as Political Agent, the foundation stone was laid with full honours before the assembled Chiefs of Kathiawar, and the College was opened in State by His Excellency Sir Seymour Vesey FitzGerald K. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, on the 19th February 1870.

Mr. (now Sir James) Peile very truly said in his Bombay Public Instruction Report for 1870-71, in allusion to the opening of its career that "many traditional prejudices must have been surrendered and many ancestral habitudes broken though, when the darbars consented to build such a college, and send their sons to be its inhabitants," for it is a mere matter of history that, connected with nearly every darbar are persons generally the most influential, who hope to increase their owninfluence in proportion as their Chief's capacity is diminished, and to such persons the idea of an advancing Chief necessarily brings pains, and as possible ruin instead of aggrandisement. It was thought advisable to attempt to infuse into India something of the spirit and tone of an English public school, so that the boy received at such a school in India as in England, towards chivalry, manliness and practical wisdom in its way of life. It was moreover believed that there would be special advantages in removing young Chiefs from Oriental influence and in training them on terms of equality and friendship with their equals in age and rank.

Similar convictions may be said to have culminated in Lord Mayo's speech in the Ajmere Durbar of October 1870. He there said "In those more than large portions of India where the British Government was not direct at all, where it could not, at the most, be said to do more than exercise a doubtful and varying influence on the conduct of the Rulers and the condition of the ruled, it was essential to improve and to civilise the lesser Governments which the British Government protected. This distinguished statesman very rightly held that one of the most necessary, rightly established under British instigation, may do far more good to the native States and cause them far less irritation than a thousand petty and meddlesome suggestions as to so-called reforms in those States, or in matters of methods. But, on large measures, it must be admitted, can only be established by tact and perseverance in the political officers. Thus it was thought that to help the native Chief to help himself in the delicate and difficult position he must be the first political endeavour of the paramount Power. This viceroy finding that the Court of Wards Institute founded in Calcutta in 1856 did not come up to expectations, and that comparatively little had been done in the way of a general and systematic training for the great Foreign Chiefs and important land-holders on whose efficiency so much depended, he thought it absolutely necessary to found Colleges in India for the education of the Chiefs. At the Ajmere Darbar of October 1870 that generous and high-minded Viceroy, addressing the Rajputana Chiefs, told them that, as the British Government respected their rights and privileges, they must also respect the rights and privileges of those placed under their care. We must remember that the protecting power demanded that they should govern well, and he showed them in what good government consisted. He told them that they were good governors, he came to the root of the matter: for he said I desire much to your assistance to enable me to establish at Ajmere a School, or College, in which not only the sons of Chiefs, but the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes and leading Thakoors of Rajputana. It should be an institution suited to the position and rank of the boys it was intended to benefit, and such a system of teaching should be founded as will be best calculated to fit them for the important duties which in after life they will be called upon to discharge. . . . Be assured that we ask you to do all this for your own benefit. If we wished you to remain weak, we would say,—be poor and ignorant and disorderly. It is because we wish you to be strong that we counsel you to be educated and well governed. It is for such objects as these that the servants of the Queen rule in India, and Providence will ever sustain the rulers who govern for the people's good. The Viceroy strengthened the sincerity of his words by the foundation of a Scholarship grant. Urged in such a manner by such an authority the Chiefs of Rajputana could not fail to follow the example set them by the Chiefs of Kathiawar, whose liberality had already established the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

Mr. Macnaghten had a task the difficulty and novelty of which can hardly be exaggerated. Even with a certain amount of official pressure only five young chiefs could be induced to enter the portals of the present flourishing and well-attended institution.

Mr. Macnaghten proved quite equal to the task, and so far from creating distrust and enmity he engendered love and confidence, when he not only from the boys themselves, but from those who from the beginning viewed the experiment with anything but friendly eyes. The result was that within one year the number of pupils so increased that it was found necessary to construct sixteen separate suits of apartments or private residences. A few years later his Highness the late Maharaja of Bhownagar presented the whole of the funds necessary to add a South Wing to the College, and since then the college has never been in want of pupils.

The following passage in a striking manner what difficulties were to be contended with in the early days of the Institution. A visitor writes:—"Their cricket-field was guarded by sentries, because intimations had been received of some intended raid on one of the young minor Chiefs; and on going through the dormitaries at night with the Principal, I came upon strange, wild-looking armed figures (which might have come out of the Arabian Nights) sentries keeping watch over some of the principal young chiefs. The anxiety was not to be wondered at, considering the immense change which might be wrought in the affairs of a State and in the position of its principal families, by the assassination of a young Chief. The same dread required that the boys should have their meals prepared by their own special attendants." Ever since his connection with the College Mr. Macnaghten he endeavoured to make it unique success by making the students who attended the institution large-minded humane and manly. He was a man of just and generous sentiments, and took a broad view of things, always making allowance for human shortcomings. In his dealings with the students of the College he was always prudently lenient and looked upon them as members of his own family. Being trained in the school of justice and integrity and honour he endeavoured to inculcate these virtues as a Preceptor, and manifested a singular aptitude for governing boys.

In his dealings with native gentleman he was most courtly and he knew that courtesy and kindness and firmness gained many a point which under a hard haughty bearing proved unattainable, and fully believed that by extending true courtesy to natives of all degrees not only was respect exacted from them, but gratitude and affection likewise. Mr. Macnaghten was a sincere friend of the Indian people to whom he was most desirous to exhibit the best and highest example of a highminded English gentleman. That which placed him in the estimation of the Chiefs was his forgetfulness of self and thoughtfulness for others.

In his death Kathiawar has lost a true friend whose memory will be cherished for a long time to come, for his untiring exertions for the well being of the Chiefs which have borne good fruit, and will bear good fruit long after those with whom he was personally connected have passed away.

Mr. Manchaghten was the author of the following works:—"Common thoughts on Serious Subjects," "Plain words for Every day Life." "Annotated edition of Macaulay's Horatius."

His remains were interred at the local cemetery the next morning. The funeral was very largely attended by European and native gentlemen as well as by the Rajkumars.

Much sympath is felt for Mrs. Macnaghten in her sad and sudden bereavement. To her we hope that it may be some slight consolation to feel that her husband's memory will be cherished alike by all classes in Kathiawar, and we feel confident that early measures will be taken to perpetuate Mr. Macnaghten's name by a suitable Memorial.

It has been practically decided to have another Grand Military Tournament in Calcutta next cold season, when probably arrangements will be made to improve upon the present mariae search-light. The attendance on Monday was as great as ever, and takings have now been banked to the amount of Rs. 48,000. "Mark Twain" and Mrs. and Miss Clemens were present on Monday night, and greatly enjoyed the show.

MR. F. W. STEVENS INTERVIEWED.

ARCHITECTURE IN CALCUTTA.

AN apology is hardly needed for introducing to our readers Mr. Frederick W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., the well-known architect, who has an extensive experience, extending over 29 years, in most parts of India, as an officer in the P. W. D., as a private practitioner, and who has designed and constructed some of the largest and handsomest buildings in India, chief among which are the Victoria Terminus and the Municipal Buildings in Bombay and the magnificent building for the Standard Life Assurance Company which is fast approaching completion and is decidedly an ornament to this city. In the course of a conversation, an "Englishman" reporter said to him:—

That is a fine building which you designed for the Standard people, Mr. Stevens.

Yes, it is a large building and much credit is due to Mr. Cotton, the Resident Engineer, and Mr. McMinn, the Sub-Engineer, for the efficient manner in which the work has been carried out.

The work had of course to be done under somewhat different conditions here to what it is in other parts of India. What is your opinion with regard to the work, workmen and material in this city as compared with Bombay or Western India? What is your experience with reference to the building trades of Calcutta?

Well, what I feel is, there is a great deal of room for improvement, principally in carpentry and joinery and ornamental cast-iron work. There is also a want of trueness, finish and completeness generally in most of the trade branches. From what I have seen I think that carpentry and joinery is far behind anything of the kind in other parts of India, and it is most necessary that this branch should be improved. Regarding ornamental cast-iron work supplied by the local firms they are of a coarse nature, and are much wanting in delicacy, trueness, and finish so essential in architectural building. I am told that the reason that this is so is that there is not sufficient demand for superior work of this kind, but I have no hesitation in predicting that if care were taken and improvements made, there would, in a very short time, be a considerable demand for this class of work as is the case in all other great cities, more especialy if such work were designed and supervised by qualified architects and engineers when the work is let with all other items of work of a building in a lump sum or rates to contractors. Now, with regard to carpentry, I find that the best carpenters in Calcutta are Chinamen, but I cannot understand why this industry should not be developed and good carpenters obtained from local resources. The remedy is of course in the establishment of a branch in the Technical Institute which I understand you have in Calcutta, in which this trade could be taught and developed to insure the finish and accuracy which this trade demands. I also think that stricter supervision than what appears to me to have been hitherto employed would tend to insure good workmanship. I have no hesitation in saying that I think the best carpenters in India are the people of Surat, or I would rather say the province of Gujarat generally. These carpenters are not only good carpenters, but excellent carvers in wood, although I must not omit to say that those of Northern India come next in merit.

You have spoken frequently of stricter supervision by professional architects, but I am afraid I am unable to quite follow you.

That, said Mr. Stevens, is another weak point which stands in the way of improvements being effected in the building trades in Calcutta. With the exception of Government works there is very little, if any, independent supervision by professional trained architects and engineers to enforce good work. I do not understand is that it is a most unusual thing here to employ a professional man to design and supervise the construction of a building as is done in all other parts of the world. The usual procedure is, I understand, for persons contemplating building to go to a firm of contractors or builders, ask for a design and estimate, and those being agreed to, these very contractors carry out their work according to their own notions and ideas. The great drawback to this is want of proper independent professional supervision, and the consequence is the contractor is left to his own devices, with the result that the work is rough and inferior and more expensive in the end. I believe there is not at present in Calcutta any independent qualified professional architects, for the reason that those who did practice here had to leave through no encouragement having been given by the public owing to the prevailing and objectionable system that is still in vogue, and, which I explained here. Of course you will understand that what I am saying does not apply to Government, because they have their own qualified architects and engineers, as they are alive to the necessity of it.

But will not this mean a much bigger outlay on the part of the employer?

Not in the end. The contractor will not be able to execute such inferior work, and will not probably make such large profits as he does at present, the public benefiting instead.

What do you think of our brick work?—The brick work of the best buildings of Calcutta, "ergo" Government buildings, is excellent, and I think superior to anything of the kind on the western side of India. In this branch I could not suggest any improvement. Of course I am alluding to the Government work that has been properly supervised. What I object to is that, with such good material as your brick work, all the buildings here, other than the Government buildings, should be built of inferior brick work and plastered over with stuco, which hides such a multitude of sins, and which not only demands heavy annual repairs but gives that cardboard appearance to the buildings here which one hears so much about from travellers and visitors. Instead of this the brick work should be exposed to view, as it gives the best of solid and a charming colour which is so essential from an architectural point of view. This open brick work combined with either terracotta or stone would give the buildings a much more substantial, effective, artistic, and picturesque appearance, than the many succeed and cardboard-like buildings you now see. If proper architects were employed to design and supervise the future buildings of the city, there is no doubt that Calcutta would present a very different appearance in a few years to what it does at the present time.

I notice that there has been some correspondence in a local technical paper with regard to the stone used during the Foreshunder stone, and the question has been whether it is architecture to introduce foreign material.

I have seen the articles you allude to. The stone in my opinion, is allowable, and there is no objection to introducing other material if it is more effective and cheaper, and if the local material is not suitable. It is absurd to put forward an argument of this kind, as will be seen from a study of the best Government buildings, in which not local terra-cotta but terra-cotta brought from England has been used over and over again. Again, one might just as well ask, why should bathing tank from Rangoon be taken for doors, windows, and trimmings of our buildings. Take, again, the Houses of Parliament in London; the stone of which they are built was brought from the provinces and is foreign to London, and many other instances might be quoted. The reason why this Porebunder stone had to be adopted was that I found that the local terra-cotta, which I originally contemplated using, was very expensive. This being so, I had to decide what material could be substituted for the local terra-cotta, and on going into figures I found that the Porebunder stone could be introduced into Calcutta and put in the work at something like twenty per cent. less than the cost of local terra-cotta work. When I saw that a most effective, and I hold a better, material wrought by hand could be obtained at a much lower price, I decided in favour of the Porebunder stone. This stone, I may say, is not only easily worked, but is capable of being worked delicately and accurately, which cannot be said of terra-cotta. Even if the terra-cotta were as cheap as the Porebunder I should prefer the latter, as it is not only more substantial and a more effective material, but for fineness of its lines and for carving purposes far superior. I hear that there is likelyto be a development in the trade in this stone in Calcutta, and that the Porebunder State have laid down a tramway to take the stone to the jetties to be put on board steamers, which will being course, lesson the price, and that endeavours are made to establish agencies in Calcutta. If this is successful there is no doubt that it will give Calcutta a good material, long wanted, and will tend to improve the buildings of Calcutta.

But will not the fact that the stone-cutters will have to be imported along with the stone militate against the adoption of the stone here to any considerable extent?

There would be no difficulty in getting the men to come here, provided there were sufficient work for them, and there is no reason why, if there is a demand for it, the local workmen should not gradually become as good masons as the Porebunder stone-cutters. Of course, you have excellent stone carvers in Northern India, but we have also good men in the Western Presidency now. This branch of the trade has been much developed within the last 25 years, through the assistance of the Bombay School of Arts. About thirty years ago stone carvers were almost unknown in Bombay, and this was one of the reasons why an architectural sculpture class was started as a branch of that school under the directorship of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, who has done so much for art in India. This branch of art has since developed in the Western Presidency, the result of which you see in the Standard Buildings now. I find that there is no branch of this kind, at least not to any extent, in the Calcutta School of Art, and it would be well to establish a special branch of this art for the development of carving and enrichments generally in Calcutta. If I could have had the models of sculpture prepared here I should have done so in preference to having them sent over from Bombay, but this could not be done. What other large works have you on hand?

I have several, among them being the new Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Administration offices, which will cost over six lakhs of rupees; also public offices for his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at Meshana, costing about four lakhs; also the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Chambers which were designed by Mr. J. Adams, the Government Architect, and which will cost about Rs. 4,00,000; also a large residence in the Hindu style of architecture at Poona for a wealthy Hindu Native gentleman. The Church Missionary School and residences I have also designed, which will be shortly commenced under my supervision, at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.—"Englishman."

WITH regard to impending changes in the Bengal Secretariat, which have been in part previously foreshadowed, Mr. Bolton will take charge as Revenue Secretary in March, but will act as Chief Secretary during Mr. Cotton's absence in May, June, and July, Mr. Finucane then officiating for Mr. Bolton. The Hon. Mr. C. C. Stevens will probably take three months' leave in August, in which case Mr. Cotton would act for him in the Board of Revenue, and the Secretariat arrangements above indicated would remain uninterrupted through the summer. Then in November the Chief Commissionership of Assam will be falling vacant, and if Mr. Cotton's claims to that post are admitted—as they must be should a Lower Bengal Civilian be selected—he would be translated to Shillong on Mr. Stevens' return, and Mr. Bolton and Mr. Finucane would become permanent in their respective seats in the Secretariat. Mr. Slack, Magistrate of Sarun, takes Mr. Finucane's place as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

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FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE baby's perambulator in which the coming woman will send out her offspring, will be called a cyclo-pram. It will not be pushed by a pedestrian as at present, but the nursemaid will be elevated to a mounted position on a bicycle behind her infant charge.

The wife of President Kruger is said to be an extremely homely lady, who does her own baking and household work, like any other peasant's wife. If a guest comes she is hospitable will make him a cup of coffee and bustle about providing him with all he wants, but she also has all the faults of the Dutch women, and is hard upon all those who are not on her side.

We have heard of women, and even men who wear gloves all night in bed in order to keep the hands white. But it is only recently that an ingenious persons has invented a glove or mask for the face with a similar end in view. This face-glove is said "to beautify, bleach, and preserve the complexion." It is worn at night, and should be used three nights in every week.

Where shall we dispose our purses? Is a question that ladies are often confronted with. It is dangerous to carry them in the hand; a sharp blow on the wrist and the hand relaxes its grasp involuntarily, and a sudden snatch is quite an effectual. The invention of a Galway lady comes to the rescue of her perplexed sex, and while it leaves the purse quite accessible to its owner, prevents her being robbed of it by the usual methods; and, what is more, the danger of leaving an unattached purse on a counter is entirely obviated. An attachement, or strap on the purse, to be fastened on the wrist, or worn round the hand, leaves the fingers and thumb of the left hand free for any purpose. The night is unencumbered, of course.

Is it better to be a man's first love or his last? A lady who writes on this subject emphatically chooses to be a man's last love. I am inclined to the same opinion, stringed instrument, and is capable of evolving a good deal of music. Indeed, whilst admitting all the fire, all the passion, and all the adoration which mark the first love affairs, it cannot be denied that there breathes through the last a tenderness, a purity, a truth, and an endurance not always found in the first. And a love built upon a threefold rock of reason, judgment, and tenderness has a much more solid foundation than one whose basis is sentiment alone. Again, a man who has had one or two previous "affairs" must have attained a degree of aptitude in the "rôle" of lover utterly unknown to the "gauche" and inexperienced lover. For all and each of these reasons, then, I would prefer to be a man's last love. Better it is to reap the experiences of a practised swain than be the one upon whom the swain has practised. But best of all, it is when the two offices are united in one person—when a girl is not only a man's first love but his last also. Unfortunately, this latter case occurs very unfrequently.

Many a delicately-tinted painting is placed so near the ceiling that its beauty and value are lost. It is really "skied" like a worthless dash at an exhibition. The general rule for hanging is to place a picture line—the lower edge of the painting—five feet above the floor line. "Hang them on a level with the eyes," is a liberal rule, not unwise to follow by people of the average height. Those who are much below or above the medium size will have to hang their pictures more exactly in accordance with the mathematical rule to ensure their art strongly supported by Colonels Keatings and Anderson, and by Major R. H. Hole, who succeeded Sir A. Grant as Director arose the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

On the 28th April 1868 on the occasion of Colonel Anderson's confirmation as Political Agent, the foundation stone was laid with full honours before the assembled Chiefs of Kathiawar, and the College was opened in State by His Excellency Sir Seymour Vesey FitzGerald K. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay, on the 19th February 1870.

Mr. (now Sir James) Peile very truly said in his Bombay Public Instruction Report for 1870-71, in allusion to the opening of its career that "many traditional prejudices must have been surrendered and many ancestral habitudes broken though, when the darbars consented to build such a college, and send their sons to be its inhabitants," for it is a mere matter of history that, connected with nearly every darbar are persons generally the most influential, who hope to increase their owninfluence in proportion as their Chief's capacity is diminished, and to such persons the idea of an advancing Chief necessarily brings pains, and as possible ruin instead of aggrandisement. It was thought advisable to attempt to infuse into India something of the spirit and tone of an English public school, so that the boy received at such a school in India as in England, towards chivalry, manliness and practical wisdom in its way of life. It was moreover believed that there would be special advantages in removing young Chiefs from Oriental influence and in training them on terms of equality and friendship with their equals in age and rank.

Similar convictions may be said to have culminated in Lord Mayo's speech in the Ajmere Durbar of October 1870. He there said "In those more than large portions of India where the British Government was not direct at all, where it could not, at the most, be said to do more than exercise a doubtful and varying influence on the conduct of the Rulers and the condition of the ruled, it was essential to improve and to civilise the lesser Governments which the British Government protected. This distinguished statesman very rightly held that one of the most necessary, rightly established under British instigation, may do far more good to the native States and cause them far less irritation than a thousand petty and meddlesome suggestions as to so-called reforms in those States, or in matters of methods. But, on large measures, it must be admitted, can only be established by tact and perseverance in the political officers. Thus it was thought that to help the native Chief to help himself in the delicate and difficult position he must be the first political endeavour of the paramount Power. This viceroy finding that the Court of Wards Institute founded in Calcutta in 1856 did not come up to expectations, and that comparatively little had been done in the way of a general and systematic training for the great Foreign Chiefs and important land-holders on whose efficiency so much depended, he thought it absolutely necessary to found Colleges in India for the education of the Chiefs. At the Ajmere Darbar of October 1870 that generous and high-minded Viceroy, addressing the Rajputana Chiefs, told them that, as the British Government respected their rights and privileges, they must also respect the rights and privileges of those placed under their care. We must remember that the protecting power demanded that they should govern well, and he showed them in what good government consisted. He told them that they were good governors, he came to the root of the matter: for he said I desire much to your assistance to enable me to establish at

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

THE CUTTING AND FITTING IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTER WHO HAS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION TO LADIES' WORK.

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For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

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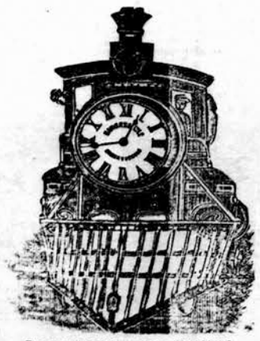

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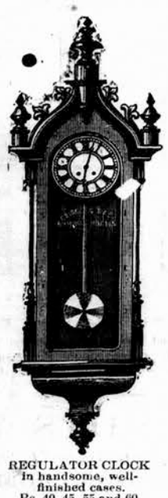

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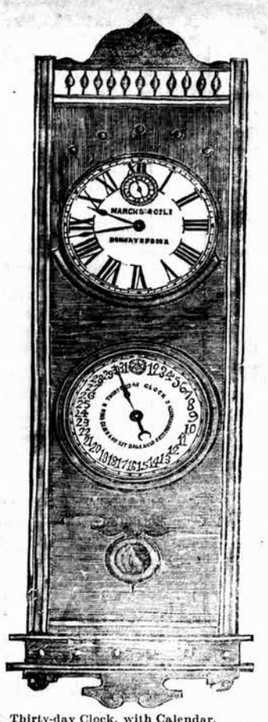

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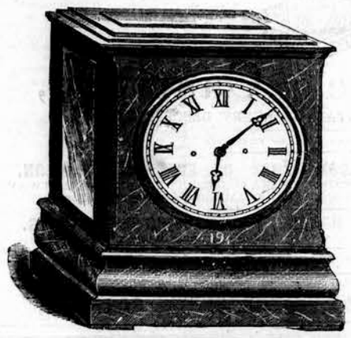

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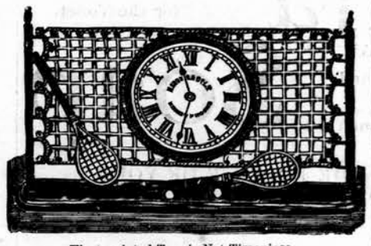

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the benefical qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

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To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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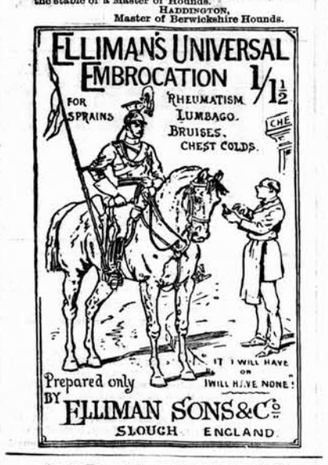

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

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Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

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For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

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For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades— NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

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For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

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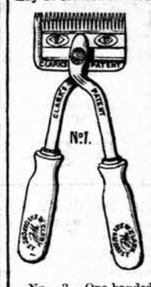
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.



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No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-hande dClipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for ogs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

CLARK'S LIST OF HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,

Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 6 different lengths of cut, namely, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

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HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms, Schools, &c.

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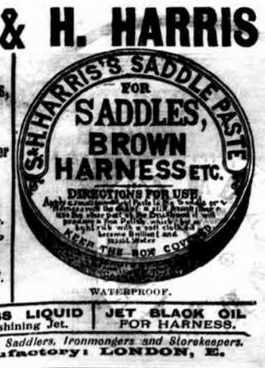

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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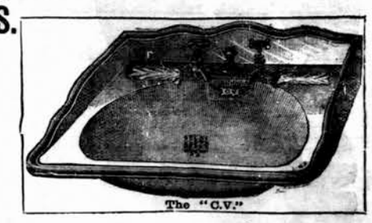

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